The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,908.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

On MONDAY, Jan. 15. will be prefented,
A Comedy, not acted here thefe feveral years, called
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
To which will be added, a Muſical Piece, called
LOCK AND KEY.
Doors to be opened at Six, to begin preciſely at Seven.
Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the box-office of the Theatre-Royal.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, GEORGE STREET.

THURSDAY the 18th curt. is appointed to ſolemnize her Majeſty's Birth Day by an ASSEMBLY—to begin at eight o'clock.

Tickets, 5s. each, to be had at the doors of the Rooms.

N.B.—The firſt Dancing Subſcription Aſſembly will be held on Thurſday the 25th.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS GEORGE STREET.

THE Annual General Meeting of PROPRIETORS, is to be held at the Aſſembly Rooms, on Monday the 15th January curt. at two o'clock afternoon, to receive the Treaſurer's accounts, and elect Directors for this year.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, GEORGE SQUARE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the ASSEMBLIES for this Seaſon are informed, that the FIRST ASSEMBLY will be on Tueſday the 23d inſt.

MUNDELL's SCHOLARS.

THE Anniverſery Meeting of the Gentlemen educated at the late Mr MUNDELL's School, is to be this year in Hunter's Tavern, Writer's Court, on Saturday the 27th inſt.

Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

HADDOW & MACKENZIE,
MANTUA MAKERS, No. 23. SOUTH BRIDGE,

BEG leave to acquaint the Ladies their Cuſtomers, and alſo the Ladies in general—That Miſs Mackenzie, one of the Partners, having juſt now returned from London, has brought with her the Neweſt and moſt Faſhionable SHAPES for GOWNS, and likewiſe for FROCKS;——and HADDOW and MACKENZIE having always a correſpondence with the firſt people in the line in London, the Ladies may at all times depend on having their Dreſſes from them in the moſt approved Faſhion and Taſte, and their orders executed with the utmoſt attention and expedition.

They at the ſame time embrace this opportunity of returning their moſt ſincere thanks to the Ladies who have hitherto employed them, for the liberal ſupport they have at all times experienced from them in the way of their buſineſs.

SALE OF WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS, &c.
At and below Coſt.

THE Copartnery between FRANCIS SHAND and THOMAS NEILSON, under the firm of SHAND and NEILSON, being diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 31ſt of laſt month—The Public are reſpectfully informed, that the STOCK of GOODS belonging to that Copartnery are now SELLING OFF WITHOUT RESERVE, *at and below coſt*, at their Shop No. 19. South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

The Goods, beſides many other articles, conſiſt chiefly of the following, viz.

Beſt Superfine Cloths, in great variety of colours.
Second Cloths, Livery Cloths and Duffles.
Swandowns, Beaverets, Toilanets, Quilkings, Caſſimeres, Silleſias, Cords, &c. &c. for Veſts and Breeches.
Flannels, Fuſtians, and other Linings.
Silk, Cotton, and Worſted Stockings.

PARTICULARLY,

A very full aſſortment of Coloured and White SHETLAND HOSE, from 1s. to 30s. per Pair.

Superfine Cloths, from 14s. 6d. to 16s. per yard, and every other article proportionably low.

The above Goods contain every thing that is *New* and *Faſhionable* in the Woolen Drapery line, and being intended for a cuſtomary trade, and ſelected with the utmoſt care, the Public may reſt aſſured, that every article is of the beſt quality that the prices reſpectively will admit of.

SHAND and NEILSON return their warmeſt acknowledgements to their Friends and Coſtomers for their many favours; and as the affairs of the Copartnery muſt be ſpeedily winded up, it is earneſtly requeſted, that ſuch of their friends as have accounts with them will be ſo obliging as to order payment as ſoon as poſſible.

N.B.—THOMAS NEILSON propoſes to continue the Buſineſs on his own account, and at the ſame Shop, with an entire *New Aſſortment* of Goods; and as his utmoſt endeavours will always be exerted to procure every thing that is *New* and *Faſhionable* in his line—The Friends and Cuſtomers of the Copartnery are reſpectfully and earneſtly requeſted for a continuance of their favours to him.

FRANCIS SHAND.
THOMAS NEILSON.

TO THE LADIES.

ARCHIBALD GIBSON has juſt got to hand, an elegant choice of WHITE FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BEADS, and SILVER TRIMMINGS, which it is expected will be generally wore in the Ball Room at St James, on the approaching Birth-Day.

Muſlins and Crapes for dreſſes, very cheap.
A few White Sattins, much under the common prices.
White Gloves, Fans, Silk Stockings, &c. &c.
A beautiful choice of Thread and Black Laces.
French Cambricks of a better fabrick, and cheaper than for ſome years paſt.
Black and White Taffeties, and Luſtrings, with every other article in the Linen Drapery, Haberdaſhery, and Hoſiery branches.
London made Shoes, Slippers and Clogs.

☞ MILLINERY WORK done in the neateſt manner.
South Bridge Street.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERY between JOHN MACK ſenior, merchant in Jedburgh, and JOHN MACK junior, there, is DISSOLVED; and notice is hereby given, that the ſaid John Mack ſenior is not to be liable for any contractions or debts of the ſaid John Mack junior, from and after this date.

JOHN MACK, Senior.

Jedburgh, Jan. 6. 1798. Not to be repeated.

MID-LOTHIAN WHEAT.
TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN Two and Three Hundred Bolls of the BEST WHEAT in this County, and deliverable at or before the enſuing term of Candlemas, or immediately, if a purchaſer ſhould incline.

Apply to Mr Inglis, W. S. No. 59, Princes Street.

BANK STOCK,
TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Royal Bank of Scotland.—Apply to John Oſburn Brown, W.S.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE and AREA in the CASTLE-HILL, poſſeſſed by Dr Hamilton—May be ſeen on Tueſday and Friday, from one to three o'clock.

Enquire at the Proprietor, or James Hay, W. S.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD,
And entered to at Whitſunday.

THAT HOUSE in Park Street, lately poſſeſſed by Lady Mary Irvine, entering from the ſtreet, and conſiſting of eight fire rooms, kitchen, light cloſets, ſmall garden, and other conveniencies.

Apply to Francis Braidwood, upholſterer, South Bridge.

BOOKS.

THE Valuable LIBRARY of a well-known Gentleman of the Law, lately deceaſed, will be SOLD by auction in MARTIN's Sale Room, South Bridge, on Monday and Tueſday firſt, at ſix o'clock in the evening.

The Books are in fine condition, and will be put up at the pleaſure of the company

In this Collection are, Anderſon's Diplomatura Scotiæ, Niſbet's Heraldry, 2 vols. Douglas's Peerage and Baronage, Watſon's Bible, large paper, Univerſal Hiſtory, 60 vols. Scots Magazine, 54 vols. &c. &c.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS,
AND
SALE OF A CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF BOOKS.

To be SOLD by public auction, in one lot, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 22d day of January curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY of BOOKS which belonged to JOHN GALBRAITH, Bookſeller, front of the Exchange, Edinburgh, together with the FURNITURE in the ſaid ſhop, &c.

A catalogue of the Books, and the Books themſelves, will be ſhewn on applying to Mr William Creech, bookſeller, or Francis Fraſer, writer, Carrubber's Cloſe, Edinburgh.

The creditors of J. Galbraith are requeſted to lodge exact notes of their claims with Mr Creech, and to whom thoſe having out any of the Books, belonging to the Library, will immediately return them, to prevent proſecutions being commenced againſt them.

WANTED,

AS PARTNER in a Mercantile Houſe, a Young Man, of genteel connections, who has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, and can take an active part in the management of the ſame. As the Houſe has been eſtabliſhed for a number of years, an adequate Premium will be expected.

Apply to the Publiſher, who will inform as to particulars.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED at preſent, or betwixt and Whitſunday next,

TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, on Heritable Security over the Eſtate of Woodhall.—The eſtate is at preſent rented at upwards of 300l. per annum, and lies within five miles of Edinburgh.

For particulars apply to William Dallas, writer to the ſignet.

SHOPS TO BE LET.

To be LET upon a Leaſe for Seven Years, or ſuch term as ſhall be agreed upon,

SEVERAL SHOPS in the New Town, well ſituated for buſineſs, with or without accommodation for the tenant's reſidence.

Apply to G. Leny, Number 20, Caſtle Street.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSE IN ST JAMES's SQUARE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 7th of February next, between the hours of two and three o'clock,

THAT HOUSE upon the north ſide of St James's Square, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Menzies, writer to the ſignet, conſiſting of the firſt floor and ſunk flat, with cellars and other conveniencies belonging thereto.

For further particulars, enquire at James Gibſon, W. S. Prince's Street, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

HOUSE IN BUCCLEUCH PLACE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday 31ſt January 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE of four flats and garrets, being the weſtmoſt in Buccleuch Place, poſſeſſed by Patrick Murray Threipland, Eſq. commanding a beautiful ſouth proſpect of the country, and conſiſting of a very elegant dining-room and drawing-room, eight good bed-rooms, beſides cloſets, large kitchen, ſervants apartments, cellars, back garden, pumpwell, &c. &c. The town's ſoft water pipes will very ſoon be brought that length.

Alſo, Coach-houſe and Stable of three ſtalls, to be ſold together with or ſeparately from the houſe.

The payment of the price will be made convenient for the purchaſer, and a conſiderable part of it may remain in his hands.

David Thomſon, W. S. No. 24. ſouth Frederick Street, will inform as to other particulars, and give an order for ſhowing the houſe.

HOUSE IN THE NEW TOWN.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 17th January, 1798, between the hours of two and three afternoon,

☞ (If not previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain)

THAT HOUSE No. 18. North Frederick Street, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Whyte Melville, advocate, conſiſting of a firſt floor and ſunk ſtory.

On the firſt floor are two public rooms, and four bed-rooms, with a good dreſſing cloſet, off which is a cold bath, and other conveniencies.

In the ſunk ſtory is a good kitchen, with four rooms, cloſets and larder, alſo a large wine cellar; one of the rooms is about 24 feet long, and being well lighted is extremely fit for a writing chamber.

The back ground is divided into a court and green, where are a waſh-houſe, ſeveral cellars, &c. with a coach-houſe and ſtable.

The premiſſes may be ſeen on Mondays and Fridays, from one to three o'clock afternoon.

N. B. The proprietor has a privilege of building on part of his back ground along Thiſtle ſtreet, to a conſiderable height.

For further particulars, apply at the houſe, or to Mr James Baſſour, W. S. George Square.

SOUTH BRIDGE.

To be SOLD by roup, upon Wedneſday the 24th January 1798, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

I. THAT ELEGANT WAREHOUSE poſſeſſed by Meſſ. Shirreff and Dudgeon, haberdaſhers, upon a leaſe of which there are nine years to run from Whitſunday next, at the rent of 36l.

II. A DWELLING-HOUSE, firſt ſtorey up ſtairs above Mr Gregory's ſhop, poſſeſſed by Meſſ. Johnſton and Strachan writers to the ſignet. Rent 32l. 10s.

III. A HOUSE being the firſt ſtorey below ſtairs, immediately under Mr George Gregory's ſhop.

IV. A HOUSE, being the firſt ſtorey below ſtairs, immediately under the ſhops of Mr Guthrie and Mr Sheppard, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Roſſiere vintner, at the rent of 14l.

V. A HOUSE and SHOP in Niddery Street, formerly rented at 6l. but at preſent only 3l. 10s.

VI. A HOUSE or SHOP immediately adjoining No. 4. formerly rented at 8l. but at preſent only 4l. and poſſeſſed by George Gregory, tin-ſmith.

VII. A CELLAR immediately below the laſtmentioned ſubject.

As theſe ſubjects belong principally to a company whoſe concerns it is neceſſary to wind up immediately, they muſt be ſold without reſerve. And any perſon deſirous to conclude a private bargain, previous to the day of ſale, may apply to Mr Walker, writer to the ſignet.

LANDS FOR SALE,
IN THE CLOSE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF INVERNESS.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Maſon Lodge at Inverneſs, on the 25th of January next,

THE LANDS in the CARSES of INVERNESS, belonging to Mr Munro, ſometime ſurgeon at Fort George, now reſiding at Nairn.

For particulars, apply to Mr James Grant at Inverneſs, who has powers to conclude a private bargain any time befor the day of ſale. Inverneſs, 6th December, 1797.

LORD DUNCAN'S VICTORY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LORD DUNCAN'S FLEET.

Former ſum,	L. 2835 19 10
Two day's pay of the Renfrewſhire Cavalry, by the hands of the Earl of Glaſgow,	87 14 2
Mr Kemble, Manager of the Theatre Royal,	5 5 0
Amount of Subſcriptions from the town of Leith, the particulars of which were formerly advertiſed,	210 0 0
Mr Higgans, W. S.	1 1 0
Charles Hunter, Eſq. of Burnſide,	3 3 0
	L. 3143 3 0

N. B.—The Subſcriptions being now finally cloſed, no more money will be received.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR LORD DUNCAN'S FLEET.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Subſcribers beg leave reſpectfully to inform the Public, That the Subſcription is finally CLOSED, and no more money will now be received.

The Committee cannot omit expreſſing their grateful thanks to the numerous Subſcribers who have ſo liberally given their aid for this benevolent purpoſe; and repeat their aſſurances that they will pay the utmoſt attention to the diſtribution of the money. The Committee requeſt the Widows and Families of ſuch Officers and Seamen as ſuffered in that action, reſiding in Scotland, to tranſmit without delay, to Mr THOMAS SMITH, Banker, Edinburgh, the particulars of their reſpective caſes, authenticated by a certificate ſigned by a Juſtice of Peace or Magiſtrate, and the Miniſter of the Pariſh in which they reſide, in order that proper meaſures may be taken for their relief.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1797,
For Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds,
Begins drawing on Monday the 26th February 1798.
And little more than Two Blanks to a Prize.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS are SOLD, and Diviſed, agreeable to act of Parliament—into

HALVES, QUARTERS, | EIGHTHS, AND | SIXTEENTH SHARES.

BY
JOHN WHITE AND CO.
At their State Lottery Office—licenſed by Government,
OPPOSITE TO THE TRON CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

Where, in former Lotteries, a number of
CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN SOLD—VIZ.

Nos. 5,901 } L.5000
—— 33,599 }
Nos 11,307 } L.2000
—— 13,726 }
—— 41,768 }
Nos. 9,059 }
—— 14,755 }
—— 18,576 } L.1000
—— 29,179 }
—— 36,356 }
Nos. 37,939 } L. 1000
—— 49,674 }
Nos. 2,394 }
—— 10,345 }
—— 18,754 }
—— 24,978 }
—— 28,046 } L. 500
—— 28,832 }
—— 31,419 }
—— 38,831 }
—— 45,433 }

SCHEME.

Prizes.	Value.	Total L.
4 of	20,000 is	80,000
3 —	10,000 —	30,000
4 —	5,000 —	20,000
1 —	2,000 —	10,000
10 —	1,000 —	10,000
20 —	500 —	10,000
50 —	100 —	5,000
100 —	50 —	5,000
16,500 —	16 —	264,000
16,696 Prizes,		434,000
1ſt drawn blank		1,000
1ſt do. 4th day		5,000
1ſt do. 9th day		10,000
1ſt do. 15th day		20,000
1ſt do. 20th day		10,000
1ſt do. 26th day		20,000
38,298 Blanks.		
55,000 Tickets.		500,000

PRESENT PRICES OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 6 8 0
Quarter,	3 5 0
Eighth,	1 13 0
Sixteenth,	0 17 0

Regiſtering 6d. each Number.

Clubs or Societies may be ſupplied with Tickets or Shares in the greateſt variety of numbers.

As they riſe or fall in the London Offices, ſo will they at this.

All Shares ſold at this Office are ſtamped and ſecured agreeable to act of Parliament. Thoſe drawn Prizes will be paid at current value ſo ſoon as drawn, or in July 1798, without deduction.

Correct Numerical and Regiſter Books kept—and all buſineſs relating to the Lottery tranſacted with that punctuality which has hitherto diſtinguiſhed this Office.

Commiſſions (poſt paid) with caſh, or bills at a ſhort date, executed on the ſame terms as if perſonally preſent.

Schemes *Gratis*.—Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

MR GRAY of CAPSE having appointed Truſtees for the management of his affairs, the Truſtees requeſt a Meeting of Mr Gray's creditors, at Hunter's Inn, in Forfar, on Monday the 22d inſt. at 12 o'clock, with their grounds of debt. Thoſe who cannot attend, are deſired to appoint ſome perſon to appear on their behalf.

FORFAR, 8th January 1798.

TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of GEORGE M'FARLANE, Bookſeller in Perth, are deſired immediately to lodge in the hands of James Moriſon, Bookſeller there, Truſtee on his eſtate, their claims againſt George M'Farlane, with their oaths of verity thereto, and to produce their grounds of debt; and they are hereby certified, that in caſe they fail to do ſo, betwixt and the 15th day of April next, the Truſtee will not rank them upon the eſtate under his management.

All perſons indebted to George M'Farlane are requeſted to pay in their debts to the Truſtee immediately.

To the CREDITORS *of*
AITCHESONS and BROWN, and AITCHESON, BROWN and COMPANY, Diſtillers at St Clements Wells.

THE Truſtee requeſts the attendance of theſe Creditors at a General Meeting in Hunter's Tavern, on Thurſday the 25th current, at two o'clock afternoon.

The object of the meeting is of the laſt importance to the creditors, being to take under conſideration a propoſed accommodation with the creditors of Meſſ. Bertram, Gardner, and Co. and hereby ſettle the whole buſineſs under the truſt.

It is therefore entreated every creditor will attend, either by a perſon or a doer ſufficiently authoriſed to decide on this buſineſs.

To the CREDITORS *of*
The deceaſed JAMES HENDERSON of Gardee, Eſq.

ALL perſons to whom the ſaid James Henderſon ſtood indebted at the time of his death, are deſired to lodge their claims, ſpecifying the grounds thereof, with Thomas Mouat, Eſq. of Garth, at Belmount, Shetland; or Mr Keith, writer to the ſignet, Queen's Street, Edinburgh.

HOUSE IN GEORGE STREET.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE HOUSE in George Street, No. 3. near St Andrews Square, which belonged to the late Lord Macdonald, at preſent poſſeſſed by Mr Wauchope of Edmonſtone. It conſiſts of five floors, with ſtable, coach-houſe, and other ſuitable offices.

For particulars, apply at Mr Campbell's Chamber St James's Square, or to Mr Norie, painter, weſt Regiſter Street.

EBENEZER GAIRDNER AND SONS,
DAMASK MANUFACTURERS TO
——HER MAJESTY——

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, they have now (nearly) received the whole of their STOCK of laſt year's Goods from the Bleachfield, which has furniſhed their Warehouſes at No. 1. South Bridge Street, Edinburgh—and No. 337. Strand, London—with a complete and elegant Aſſortment of DAMASK and DIAPER TABLE LINEN, SHEETING (different breadths), HOLLANDS, &c. which they continue to ſell on the moſt moderate terms.

N. B.—Noblemens and Gentlemens COATS OF ARMS wove upon Table Linen in the moſt elegant manner.

CHEAP HABERDASHERY,
AT THE GOLDEN RAM,
Near the Cowgate Arch, Weſt Side South Bridge Street.

ROBERT SMITH and A. ROSS return their moſt grateful acknowledgments to their Friends and the Public, for the very liberal patronage they have been honoured with ſince commencing buſineſs, and they hope, by a ſtudious application to procure every article of the firſt quality, and neweſt faſhion, to merit a continuance of that ample encouragement which they have already experienced.

R. S. and A. R. have at preſent a complete Stock of the neweſt articles, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms, and which they can recommend as well worthy the attention of the Public, particularly their choice of

India and Britiſh Muſlins, all ſorts, very cheap.
Black Modes, all ſorts, for Cloaks, uncommonly low.
Black Laces and Thread Edgings, good and cheap.
Long Cloths, Maumondie Coſſaes, and Buke Muſlins, for Ladies Dreſſes, equally cheap.
French Cambrics and Iriſh Linens, all prices.
Dimittles and Muſlinets, from 15d. to 3s. per yard.
A great variety of all ſorts of Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Flannels, Cotton Counterpanes, and Stockings.
With every other article in the Trade equally low.

R. S. & A. R. having formed connections with the moſt extenſive Manufacturers in the kingdom, it enables them to have every article of the beſt quality and neweſt patterns, as they appear in the market.

N. B.—They recommend to Gentlemen, ſome India Seerhandeoons, and Nainſook Muſlins, ſuitable for Neck Cloths—uncommonly cheap.

LADIES SHOES and SLIPPERS, from the beſt London Makers. MILLINERY WORK in the neateſt manner.

Edinburgh, Jan. 12. 1798.

HOUSE IN GEORGE SQUARE FOR SALE,
BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THAT Large and Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, being the firſt from the bottom on the eaſt ſide of George Square, lometime poſſeſſed by Mrs Ramſay, conſiſting of a large dining-room and drawing-room, five bed-rooms, and a dreſſing-room, with kitchen, ſervants rooms, cellar, and other conveniencies, and a coach-houſe, ſtable, and garden behind. The entry to be at Whitſunday next. To be ſeen on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, betwixt twelve and two o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Archibald and John Tods, W. S.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

THE Sale of the Eſtate GARVOCK, is poſtponed to the 23d February.—Particulars will be afterwards advertiſed

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON DIRECT,
The Union Shipping Company's Smack,
LEITH PACKET,
WM. SCOTT Maſter,

Will take in goods till Wedneſday noon——when ſhe will ſail.

Union Shipping Company's Office,
LEITH, 13th January 1798.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, DIRECT,
The Old Shipping Company's Smack,
COMMERCIAL PACKET.
JOSEPH MOSELY Maſter,

Will take in goods till Wedneſday mid-day, when ſhe will ſail.

LEITH, Saturday, Jan. 13. 1798. W. GRINLY, Agent.

FOR OPORTO, TO RETURN TO LEITH,

THE OUGHTON,
JAMES JARVIS Maſter,

Is now at Shields, ready to ſail for Oporto, where ſhe will load Wine and other goods, upon freight, for Leith.

Orders will be forwarded by William Sibbald and Co. or Alex. Sommervail.

LEITH, January 13, 1798. Not to be repeated.

FOR NORFOLK AND JAMES's RIVER, VIRGINIA,
The good Brigantine,
MOSES MYRES,
RICHARD OWENS Maſter,

Now in Leith harbour ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail about the middle of January.

For freight or paſſage, apply to William Grinly, broker in Leith, or the Captain on board the ſhip.

LEITH, 25th December, 1797.

SALE OF A VESSEL AT DUNDEE.

THhere will be SOLD, by public roup, within the Trades Hall of Dundee, upon Tueſday the 30th current, betwixt the hours of twelve o'clock mid-day and one afternoon,

That good Sloop or Veſſel
THE MARY AND MARGARET
OF ABERDATH,
THOMAS CLARK Maſter,

As ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of Dundee, meaſuring per regiſter 66 tons, carries of dead weight 96 tons, built at Burntiſland in 1797, is well found, goes upon an eaſy draught of water, and is well adapted for the Baltic or coaſting trade.

The articles of roup, and inventory of the veſſel, to be ſeen in the hands of John Ogilvie, writer in Dundee, to whom any perſon who has demands upon the ſaid Thomas Clark, will tranſmit the ſame, betwixt and the day of ſale.

Dundee 11th January, 1798.

SALE BY THE CANDLE,
By order of the High Court of Admiralty,
In about a month's time, at Cork in Ireland, and there to be delivered,

THE Portugueſe Ship and CARGO of the NOSSA SENHORA DE PATROCINIO E ST ANNA, captured by the French on her voyage from Rio de Janeiro to Oporto, and recaptured by his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Doris, the Right Hon. Lord Ranelagh Commander.

The Cargo, conſiſting of about
600 Cheſts of BRAZIL SUGAR.
250 Bags of ditto COTTON.
HIDES—and other Goods.

Particulars of which will be timely delivered by Mr A. J. Sampaya, at Cork—and by Meſſ. Burmeſter and Nash, Biſhopſgate Street, London. Jan. 9. 1798.

LONDON GAZETTE, January 6.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, January 9. 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord BRIDPORT, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated the 7th inſtant.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive a copy of a letter from Captain Newman, of his Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, which I tranſmit for their Lordſhips information.

I am, &c. BRIDPORT.

MY LORD, *Mermaid, at ſea, Jan. 1. 1798.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that yeſterday, (Belleiſle bearing E. N. E. 30 leagues,) I fell in with and captured L'Aventure letter of marque, formerly the Onſlow Guineaman, of Liverpool, mounting ten four and two eight-pounders, and had on board, when captured, 190 men. She ſailed from L'Orient on Thurſday laſt, in company with two other privateers, one of 30, and the other of 24 guns, and had not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c. JAMES NEWMAN.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 9. 1798.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

Sir T. Shirley, Bart.	William Rowley	William Pigſon
Patrick Tonyn	Peter Bathurſt	Sir H. Monro, K. B.
Gabriel Chriſtie	Hon. Wm. Gordon	Hon. Wm. Hervey
John Reid	Robert Preſcott	J. Fletch. Campbell
Sir W. Green, Bart.	Hon. W. Harcourt	Francis Laſcelles
George Scott	Henry Earl of Carhampton	Sir Wm. Medows, K. B.
Charles O'Hara		
Lol. A. Tottenham	Wm. Dalrymple	

To be GENERALS in the Army.

MAJOR-GENERALS

William Shirreff	James Ogilvie	Alexander Earl of Balcarras
William Grinfield	Sir Ro. Laurie, Bart.	
Samuel Hulſe	William Martin	Hon. Cha. Stuart
Alberaarle Bertie	John Archer	Cornelius Cuyler
Charles Vallancey	William Edmeſton	Charles Earl of Harrington
John Thomas Earl of Clanricarde	Forbes Macbean	
Sir J. Stewart, Bart.	David Hunter	Hon. Ri. Fitzpatrick
Thomas Carleton	Hugh Debbieeg	Neſbitt Balfour
James Marſh	Richard Dawſon	Edmund Stevens
Cavendiſh Lifter	Montgom. Agnew	Thomas Trigge
Charles Leigh	James Stewart	Fra. Earl of Moira
		Peter Craig

To be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS in the Army.

COLONELS

Philip Martin, royal artillery	Lord Charles Fitzroy, aide-de-camp to the King
Wil. Barnwich, royal artillery	N. Chriſtie Burton, 3d f. gds.
F. Coote, a-de camp to the King	R. Rich Wilford, York huſſars
Jeffery Amherſt, 10th foot	E. Morriſon, Coldſtr. guards
H. Burrard, aide-de-camp to the King	Sir Ch. Aſgrill, 1ſt foot guards
Chas. Lennox, aide-de-camp to the King	Hon. Charles Monſon, aide-de-camp to the King
J. Adolphus Harris, 60th foot	Tho. Garth, aide-de-camp to the King
Ar. Oruſby, 6th drag. guards	Vaughan Lloyd, royal artillery
Henry Reade, 1ſt life guards	Sir Jas. St. Clair-Erſkine, Bart.
W. John Arabin, 2d life guards	W. Brady, royal art. Ireland.
G. Dent, a de-camp to the King	Lucius Barber, royal artillery, Ireland
J. Pr. Craddock, late 127th f.	
Culcbrooke Nesbitt, aide-de-camp to the King	

To be MAJOR-GENERALS in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

Jas. Webber, independ. officer	William Ramſay, 80th foot
Chas. Will. Eſtr., 65th foot	Coll. Belford, royal horſe gds.
Sam. Twentyman, half-pay, 30th foot	J. Will Auguſt. Romer, 60th f.
Geo. Rochfort, invalid artillery	Jas. Campbell, indepen. officer
Joſ. F. W. Deſbarres, 60th f.	Edward Madden, 25th foot
Sir C. Marſh, independ. officer	J. Skerret, late Weſt Ind. reg.
Fr. Groſe, New South Wales corps	Hildebrand Oakes, 16th foot
Will. Scott, half pay, 30th foot	Colin Campbell, 6th foot
Arch. Campbell, 8th foot	George Prevoſt, 60th foot
Francis Fuller, 59th foot	Stair Park Dalrymple, 7th f.
Ar. Carter, 14th light drag.	J. Ormſby Vandeleur, 5th dragoon guards
Jas. Affleck, 16th light drag.	J. Carnegie, 11th light drag.
G. Vaughan Hart, 75th foot	Will. Waller, 3d dragoons
John Robinſon, late horſe grenadier guards	Sir Tho. Chapman, 8th drag. guards
George Brodie, 32d foot	Mervyn Archdall, 22th light dragoons
Hon. Thos. Maitland, 62d f.	J. Haydock Boardman, 2d dr.
Patrick Hely, 12th foot	Edward Dawſon, 8th foot
Daniel Roberdeau, 69th f.	J. Cope Sherbroke, 33d foot
John Blake, 14th foot	Jas. Hall, 8th light dragoons
Arch. M'Alliſter, 35th foot	Will. Payne, 3d drag. guards
Richard Bright, marines	L. Theo. Walpole, late 107th f.
Alex. Maddonald, marines	Dep.-Adjut.-Gen. Ireland.

To be COLONELS in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

Hon. E. Bligh, lap late 107th f.	Edmund Viſcount Dungarvan, Coldſtream foot guards
William Lord Craven, 3d f.	H. G. Grey, 17th light drs.
H. Campbell, 3d foot guards	Hon. Edward Paget, 28th f.
Lord W. Bentinck, 24th l. d.	Arthur Whetham, 1ſt foot g.
Coote Manningham, 41ſt foot	

To be AIDES-DE-CAMP to the King.

MAJORS

Ninian Imrie, 1ſt foot	Love Parry Jones, 2d foot
Thomas Gorges, 5th d. guards	Will. Gilleſpie, Scotch brigade
Thomas Stirling, marines	Campbell Callender, 67th foot
John Fletcher, marines	John Pringle, loyal Kelſo regiment
Thomas Barrow, Major-General Graham's regiment	John M'Kellan, royal engin.
Robert Cumming, marines	John Watts, 13th foot
William Munro, marines	Daniel Paterſon, 36th foot
John Simon Fairley, 68th foot	Charles M. B. Walton, 1ſt l. g.
W. B. Borough, 26th foot	J. T. Layard, 54th foot
Francis O'Dogherty, marines	John Skinner, 16th foot
Thomas Archbold, marines	R. Hill Farmer, marines
Robert Anderſon, marines	William Potts, 10th foot
Henry Anderſon, marines	James Meredith, marines
Samuel Forſter, marines	Watkin Tench, marines
John Wood, 40th foot	J. S. Saunders, 61ſt foot
William Connolly, 18th foot	J. Berkeley, marines
Alexander Wright, 67th foot	Nathaniel Moorſom, marines
Henry Bell, marines	F. H. Flight, marines
Thomas Currie, marines	L. M'Lean, 60th foot
Sir Tho. Saumarez, 7th foot	A. Mall, 44th foot
Gil. Waugh, late hoſpital corps	R. Garden, 54th foot
Ro. Campbell, independent of.	J. Cunningham, 70th foot
Alexander Arbuthnot, 67th f.	J. Fahy, 60th foot
James Boys, late 131ſt foot	M. Moriarty, marines
James Wemyſs, 11th foot	W. A. Bygrave, 65th foot
Henry Allen, 36th foot	T. Frederick, 34th foot
Duncan Campbell, 1ſt foot	J. Lofack, 82d foot
John Jenkinſon, late loyal Sheffield regiment	J. Driffield, marines
	J. Young, marines
Malcolm M'Neil, Scotch bri.	W. Davids, marines
Philip Bainbridge, late Liverpool regiment	W. M'Leod, 59th foot
	L. Delborough, marines
William Morris, late 133d f.	J. Magrath, independent officer
Thomas Strickland, marines	C. Earle, 24th foot
Robert Winter, marines	T. Wrixon, 50th foot
Hugh Dawes, marines	W. Cuppage, royal artillery
John M'Donald, marines	W. P. Smyth, royal artillery
Thomas Nicoll, 70th foot	A. Benſon, 66th foot
John Irving, 47th foot	T. Tiddeman, 3d drag. guards
Hon. John Lindſay, 71ſt foot	G. B. Morden, 87th foot
James Burroes, 7th foot	W. Dickſon, 4th foot
John Caddy, royal engineers	T. Seward, royal artillery
Teeſdale Cockell, independent officer	C. Sinclair, 22d light dragoons
	J. H. Yorke, royal artillery
Theophilus Lewis, marines	F. Laye, royal artillery
John Grimſton, 84th foot	J. Banbury, 5th foot
John French, 71ſt foot	A. Keith, 27th foot
Thomas Dunbar, 70th foot	C. Watſon, 3d dragoons
Walter Smith, marines	N. Kane, 4th foot
Francis Delaval, independ. of.	G. Stewart, 3d foot
Richard Williams, marines	B. Willington, royal artillery
F. Whitworth, royal artillery	M. Barne, 7th light dragoons
G. Wilſon, royal artillery	H. Addiſon Wright, 25th foot
S. Remington, royal artillery	John Storey, 21ſt foot
J. Cockburn, royal artillery	Erſkine Hope, 26th foot
T. R. Charleton, royal artillery	John Le Conteur, 16th foot
E. Howarth, royal artillery	C. Newman, 8th light drag.
D. Ballingall, marines	Trevor Hull, 62d foot
David Shank, Queen's rangers	Sir G. Dunbar, 14th light drag.
Samuel Smith, Queen's rangers	Rob. Monckton, 1ſt foot
Æneas Shaw, Queen's rangers	Tho. Desbriſay, royal artillery
George Dyer, marines	Robert Steil, 24th foot
Rich. Dodgſon, 60th foot	James Kemmis, 40th foot
John James Barlow, 6ſt foot	Ch. Terrot, royal artillery
J. Munro, Scotch Brigade	John Brock, 81ſt foot
William Wallace, 74th foot	Robert Burne, 36th foot
Chri. Jeffreſon, late 134th foot	Tho. G. L. Barrette, 41ſt foot
Lyde Brown, Major General Nicolls's regiment	Andrew Gillon, 2d dragoons
	Robert Keonan, 57th foot
William Minet, 4th foot	W. Tomkins, 6th drag. guards
Rich. Watſon, 7th light drag.	Eſſex Bowen, 82d foot
M. W. Peacock, 2d foot guards	J. Ormsby Vandeleur, 8th light dragoons
Robert Pratt, 5th foot	
William Cockburn, 73d foot	Charles Pye, 3d dragoons
John Douglas, marines	Samuel Cooke, 8th light drag.
G. F. Wingrove, marines	W. Aylet, 15th light dragoons
John Pare, late 96th foot	J. R. Fletcher, 6th dragoons
Thomas Digby, 64th foot	R. Browne, 12th light drag.
Will Pelham Clay, 40th foot	W. Sherlock, 5th drag. guards

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

CAPTAINS

Robert Balfour, 2d dragoons	Richard Hindſon, 15th foot
James Imrie, 30th foot	W. Borthwick, royal artillery
Henry David Fraſer, 47th foot	John Burton, royal artillery
William Grant, 77th foot	W. H. Horndon, royal artillery
George Sutherland, 16th foot	Th. Rich. Dyer, 1ſt foot guards
John Stewart, 15th foot	George Scott, royal artillery
John Clayton Cowell, 1ſt battalion royals	Harcourt Maſter, 52d foot
	G. Miller, 24th light dragoons
Robert Billett, 32d foot	Robert Walker, 7th foot
Dugald Campbell, 46th foot	F. John Coleman, 1ſt foot guards
James M'Donald, 73d foot	Brece Bordes, 73d foot
James Green, 26th foot	Duncan M'Donald, 15th foot
William Chambers, 36th foot	Archibald Moſman, 72d foot
Geo. Bowater, royal artillery	James Eyre Caulfield, 55th foot

To be MAJORS in the Army.

1ſt Regiment of Foot Guards—Enſign Thomas Aubrey, from the 63d foot, to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Cotes, promoted.

Coldſtream Regiment of Foot Guards—Colonel Edward Morriſon to be Firſt Major, vice Morſhead, appointed to the command of a battalion of the 60th foot. Colonel Edward Cowell to be Second Major, vice Morriſon. Lieutenant-Colonel William Walker Vane to be Captain of a company, vice Cowell. Captain K. A. Howard to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Vane. Enſign John Allen Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Howard. The Hon. —— Duncan to be Enſign, vice Lloyd.

LLOYD's LIST, Jan. 9.

THE Carnatic, Jackſon; Thames, Williams; and the Taunton Caſtle, Studd, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, ſailed from China on the 15th June, in company with ſeveral other ſhips, and parted in the China Sea, in a gale of wind.

The Martha, Barnard; and the Charlotte, M'Donald, from Bengal, are totally loſt near the mouth of the Ganges; and the Lord Camden, from Bengal, is put back to Diamond Harbour, with damage.

The Commerce, Popplewell, from London, to Selby, overſet in the Humber, above Hull. The crew drowned.

The Friends, Thomas, from Plymouth, to St Michael's, has been taken, retaken, and carried to Guernſey.

The Alert, Driver, from Pillau, to Hull, is taken and carried to the Texel.

The Prince Frederick, Ramage, from Bengal, to London, is taken by L'Inſurgente French frigate, and ſince foundered. People ſaved.

The Sally, Froſt; the Delight, ——; and Friends, Mitchell, from Newfoundland, are reported to be taken and carried into France.

The Garland, Blake, from Newfoundland, to Liſbon, is taken and carried into St Sebaſtian's.

The Dolphin, Harris, from Newfoundland, to Dartmouth, is taken off the Start, by a privateer, which is ſince captured by the Stag cutter, and ſent to Plymouth.

The Counteſs of Leiceſter Packet, from Falmouth, to New York, is taken by L'Inſurgente French frigate, and carried into L'Orient.

The Rachael, Sheffield, from Briſtol, is loſt at St Michael's.

The Experiment, Horton, from Newfoundland, to Poole, is taken and carried into France.

The John and Richard, Newland, from the Iſles of France, to Hamburgh, is taken and carried into Rochelle.

The Triumph, ——, from Newfoundland, to Poole, is taken and carried into France.

The Prittler, ——, from the South Seas and St. Helena, is loſt near Beachy. Captain drowned.

The Boſton, Mackie, from Liverpool, is loſt at St Michael's.

Falmouth, Jan. 6.—Sailed, the Warrior of 74 guns, and the Flora and Ethalion frigates, with the trade for Liſbon.

Portſmouth, Jan. 7.—Sailed, the Serpent ſloop with the trade for Africa.—8. Alſo ſailed, the Acaſta, Dromedary, and Arethuſa frigates, and Hawke ſloop, with a fleet of merchantmen for the Weſt Indies.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Jan. 5. W. S. W.—6. N.—7. N. E.—8. E. N. E.

MAILS.

Arrived, Ireland, 6.

Due, Ireland, 3.—Hamburgh, 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

ASSESSED TAX BILL.

Lord GRENVILLE moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Aſſeſſed Tax Bill, which being done, he moved that the latter part of the joint Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament to his Majeſty on the 15th of November laſt, be now read, which was accordingly complied with.

His Lordſhip then obſerved, that it would be very unneceſſary for him to addreſs more than a very few words to them upon the preſent occaſion. The queſtion now under their conſideration was no more than ſimply following the declarations they then unanimouſly carried up to the foot of the Throne, when they promiſed his Majeſty they were determined to ſtand or fall with the Liberties and Conſtitution of their Country. The circumſtances of the times, ariſing from the perſevering animoſity of the enemy, had made it requiſite that extraordinary ſupplies ſhould be raiſed within the year, ſo as not to leave too great a preſſure on the funds. The preſent meaſure was adopted for that purpoſe, as being one which impoſed no burthen at all upon the poor; one that was very moderate upon the middling claſſes, and left by far the higheſt ſhare to be borne by the higher orders of the community, namely, their Lordſhips whom he was then addreſſing. He had every reaſon to expect that they would perſevere, upon this occaſion, in the ſame unanimity with which they voted the addreſs and in full confidence of that conſiſtency, he would content himſelf with moving, that this Bill be referred to a Committee.

Lord CARRINGTON (late Mr. Smith) expreſſed himſelf perfectly ſenſible of the neceſſity there was for a very large and extraordinary contribution within the year, in relief of the funding ſyſtem, at which the views of the enemy ſeemed principally directed.—He next begged to call the attention of the Houſe to circumſtances, which, however perſonally applicable to him, could not be wholly indifferent to any of their Lordſhips.—What he alluded to were, the calumnies vented againſt him, and circulated through the medium of the public papers, as if he obtained the ſituation by which he had the honour of then addreſſing them by corrupt practices in the repreſentation of the people in Parliament.—To do away the effect of any ſuch baſe imputations, he would make a ſolemn declaration, on the honour of a Gentleman, which he thought tantamount to that of perſons in any other ſituations, that he never in his life, either directly or indirectly, uſed any corrupt means to obtain Parliamentary influence or patronage, with any view whatever of being elevated to the Peerage.

(His Lordſhip read this declaration from a paper which he held in his hand, and worded ſomewhat in the form of an oath, which, he ſaid, he had drawn up for the purpoſe.)

He lamented that it was not conſiſtent with their Lordſhip's rules, that he ſhould enter into an explanation of the modes and merits of the application by which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to confer upon him ſo exalted a mark of his royal favour. But if any noble Lord would take the trouble to call upon him in private, he ſhould be extremely happy to explain the whole of the proceedings. And he muſt alſo add, that he ſhould be equally ready to make the ſame diſcloſure to any Gentleman out of that Houſe, who ſhould think it worth his while to apply to him. The manner in which he was raiſed to his preſent rank would never do him diſhonour, and he was convinced that no conduct of his ſhould ever do diſhonour to his ſtation.

Lord HOLLAND (his maiden ſpeech) obſerved, that the Noble Lord (Grenville) had moved for the ſecond reading of the Bill without aſſigning any reaſons for his motion, except ſuch as were contained in the Addreſs to his Majeſty. He was of opinion, that although he agreed with the Noble Lord on the ſubject of the exigencies of the country, and the general truth of the preamble of the Bill, yet that the nature of the Bill was ſuch, and ſo averſe was he to the principles on which it was founded, that he could not, conſiſtently with his duty, but oppoſe it.

It was very common, when any Member wiſhed to perſuade the Houſe to reject a Bill for raiſing money, for others to ſay, what! Will you ſtop the buſineſs of the country, by withholding the ſupplies? Such an argument was often uſed, though it was too frivolous to need refutation.—When he was endeavouring to perſuade the Houſe to throw out this Bill, it was not to be ſuppoſed that he had the idea the Supplies were to be withheld till a reform in Parliament took place, or till the ſyſtem, with reſpect to Ireland, was changed. He meant no ſuch thing; but he meant that the ſupplies ſhould be withheld until a pledge was given to the people of that reform, and of the alteration of the fatal ſyſtem of government which had prevailed in a ſiſter kingdom. This pledge could only be given by the diſmiſſal of the preſent Miniſters, and ſomething like an aſſurance, that their diſmiſſal would be followed by cenſure and puniſhment; and that thoſe who were to ſucceed them would be actuated by principles of œconomy directly the reverſe of that abominable ſyſtem of extravagance in the public expenditure, which had but too long prevailed.

Taking the Bill itſelf into conſideration, he felt himſelf warranted in declaring that a more unequal or oppreſſive burthen had never been laid upon the French people even during the tyranny of Robeſpierre.

Lord LIVERPOOL thought the reaſon contained in the Addreſs ſufficient to authoriſe the Houſe to ſupport the Bill. He went into the hiſtory of this country prior to the Revolution, to prove that the principle of the preſent Bill was ſimilar to that recognized in raiſing ſubſidies, and was the beſt criterion of taxation, and he had no doubt would become popular. He ſtated, that, beyond the metropolis, there had been no public diſapprobation of the meaſure, except at Bath, Southampton, Guildford, and Warwick. He then read a letter from Glaſgow, ſtating, that the people there approved of the tax, and conſidered it as a premium of inſurance for ſecuring the reſt of their property. He highly approved of ſuch a tax upon expenditure, and would give the Bill his unqualified ſupport. He would have ſupported it even if it had been more objectionable, inaſmuch as he conſidered the ſituation of the country demanded every exertion.

Lord AUCKLAND began by ſaying, that he ſhould not enter at preſent into the ſubject of the origin of the war, but there was one fact which he wiſhed to ſtate to the Houſe. A Noble Lord had alluded to the commencement of the war. It had happened to him to be engaged in a diſcuſſion to prevent it. He was to have met Dumourier, when he received by an officer of confidence a letter from him, ſtating, that it was the determination of the Government under which he acted, to enter into the war with England, and that war was declared. This was a circumſtance which he thought proper to mention, and which was not immaterial in the diſcuſſion of the queſtion relative to the commencement of the war.—With reſpect to the nature of the contribution, his opinion was, that it was upon the viſible criterion of expenditure. He ſhould have no objection to the making of the meaſure an equal tax upon all the property of the kingdom. This Bill, however, would not go that length, and therefore there could not but be inequalities in it.

The Duke of BEDFORD roſe to oppoſe the Bill. Were he to admit the propriety of raiſing ſeven millions by taxes within the year, ſtill he ſhould argue that the Bill was unjuſt, and there was no ſituation in which the country could be placed that ought to ſanction injuſtice.

Lord KINNOUL replied at ſome length to the obſervations of the Noble Duke, and defended the bill, as falling moſt lightly on the poor, and the beſt calculated to anſwer every exigency of the preſent times.

Lord THURLOW ſaid, that the addreſs which had been preſented to the throne, and in which that Houſe had unanimouſly concurred, did not in the ſmalleſt degree preclude any future diſcuſſion relative to the mode of raiſing the ſupplies agreed in that addreſs to be neceſſary. He perfectly coincided in opinion with them, who thought a proſecution of the war inevitable.—The declarations of France, abſurd as they were, clearly evinced the neceſſity of a vigorous proſecution of hoſtilities; ſo far from being diſpoſed towards peace, it now appeared, that they would not offer us any terms, through fear they might be accepted, however extravagant. But, though he admitted that great exertions ſhould be uſed, the mode about to be adopted for raiſing the ſupplies for that purpoſe did not meet with his approbation. He ſhould enter into the meaſure of raiſing the ſupplies within the year; neither ſhould he enlarge upon the beſt mode that might be adopted; he certainly conceived there ought be an equal aſſeſſment upon property, to pay for its own protection. It was impoſſible to eſtabliſh a criterion in this reſpect, which would have mathematical preciſion he was however of opinion that the mode about to be adopted, of aſcertaining the property by the amount of come, was by no means a certain one.

Lord GRENVILLE roſe to vindicate the meaſure. The bill, whatever objections might be ſtarted againſt it, appeared in a digeſted form. It was no crude or haſty compoſition, for it had engaged all the wiſdom of the Commons for about two months. As there was a neceſſity for great exertions againſt the enemy, this meaſure was recommended as the moſt productive and equitable of any. It was certainly a deviation from the uſual mode of ſupply; but he had no heſitation in ſaying, that the improvement deſerved the praiſe, not the cenſure of their Lordſhips.—He condemned Lord Holland for recommending them to ſtop the ſupplies, till they had ſome pledge of the ſincerity of Miniſters for a complete Reform. It ought however to be recollected, that the friends of Reform were conſidered by the enemy as the friends of the French, and that as ſoon as ſuch a Reform commenced, the latter would conſider it as the ſignal for co-operation. The radical Reform here meant would tear up the Conſtitution by the roots, and this at once deſtroy every thing that is dear to us as Engliſhmen. Lord Grenville concluded by ſaying, that he would vote for the Bill.

Lord HOLLAND roſe in conſiderable warmth to vindicate his character. His Lordſhip admitted that the greateſt exertions were neceſſary for the ſalvation of the country. He would not now enlarge on the words "Radical Reform."—What he meant was, that ſome pledge ought to be given by Miniſters of their ſincerity for the grand meaſure; and till ſuch a pledge was given, the ſupplies ought to be ſtopped, and a motion made for the removal of his Majeſty's Miniſters.

The DUKE OF BEDFORD replied with ſome vehemence to Lord Grenville. He defended his young friend Lord Holland with much warmth, and inſinuated that Lord Grenville meant to take advantage of his youth and inexperience, by miſrepreſentations of what he had advanced.

Lord GRENVILLE ſpoke a few words in explanation; and upon a diviſion there appeared to be

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The DUKE OF BEDFORD then ſaid, he would move that the Houſe be called over on that day fortnight; when he would bring his motion for an Addreſs for a removal of Miniſters forward.

Lord GRENVILLE ſaid the Houſe would adjourn over the holidays before that time, and at that time it would no doubt be adjourned.

The DUKE OF BEDFORD thought it the duty of the Houſe to attend to his motion; it was the moſt important duty they could fulfil.

The CHANCELLOR put the queſtion, that the Houſe be called over that day fortnight, which was negatived without a diviſion.

Adjourned at half paſt ten o'clock.

London.

JANUARY 10.

This morning arrived three Mails from Hamburgh, by which it appears that the French are by this time in poſſeſſion of Mentz.

FRANCKFORT, *Dec. 26.*

Yeſterday the capitulation for the ſurrender of Mentz was ſigned at Wiſbaden, between the French General Hatry and the Electoral Commiſſion.—This commiſſion conſiſted of General Rudt, Privy Councillor Deel, Councillor Kayſerberg, M. Meers, and M. Faber. The French, according to a falſe report, were to enter Mentz to-day; but they will not take poſſeſſion till the 29th or 31ſt of December, when the Auſtrian troops will be entirely withdrawn. When the firſt French ſummons was brought on the 17th, by an Adjutant of General Hatry to the Governor Rodt, the latter replied—"That he could not give up the city without orders from the Elector;" and when the Adjutant afterwards applied to the Auſtrian Governor Neu, the latter replied—"That the Auſtrians muſt withdraw from Mentz before the French entered the city." General Neu leaves Mentz to-morrow or the following day.

The French will divide the country on the left bank of the Rhine, into ſix departments.

As the taking poſſeſſion of Mentz by the French was the conſequence of a Convention ſigned on the 1ſt inſt. between Count Cobenzel and General Buonaparte, the Electoral Envoys have requeſted the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor to communicate this Convention to the deputation of the empire, or at leaſt to give ſome further information on the ſubject. This requeſt will be granted.

The French Commiſſioners require that the full powers of the Envoys to the Congreſs ſhall be unlimited; that they may not be obliged to conſult their reſpective Courts on every ſubject, and wait for further orders.

HAMBURGH, *Jan. 2.*

His Ruſſian Majeſty preſented the Prince of Condé, on his arrival at Peterſburgh, with the order of St Andrew, the order of the Knights of Malta in Poland, and a magnificent palace in Peterſburgh, completely furniſhed.

CARLSRUHE, *Dec. 25.*

All the particular Envoys of thoſe States of the empire which have territory on the left bank of the Rhine, have given in memoirs to the Deputation of the empire, relative to the prevention of the republicanizing of thoſe countries. The Palatinate, Spires, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Treves, Cologne, Eſſen and Thorn, have eſpecially remonſtrated on this ſubject.

ROME, *Dec. 9.*

On intelligence being received of the ſurrender of the Fort St Leon, the Cardinal Secretary of State, repaired to the French Ambaſſador Buonaparte, and afterwards to the Pope. His Holineſs immediately ſigned, in due form an acknowledgment of the Ciſalpine Republic.

MILAN, *Dec. 16.*

Our Directory has notified to the two Councils that General Dombroſky had taken poſſeſſion of Fort Lego, and ſome other parts of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and thereby reſtored the Ciſalpine Republic to its ancient

rights in Romagna and the Marc of Ancona, which King Pepin had bestowed as a gift on Pope Stephen III. The whole Marc of Ancona, and the duchy of Urbino, will be united with the Cisalpine Republic.

We have just received the intelligence of the deceafe of the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg, on the night of the 23d ult. His Serene Highneſs Frederick Eugene was born the 21ſt of January, 1732, and ſucceeded his brother, Louis Eugene, on the 20th of March, 1795. The preſent Duke was married on the 18th of March, 1797, to the Princeſs Royal of Great Britain, and is of the Proteſtant religion.

The Dutch papers, which have been received to the 24th ult. confirm all that has been ſaid about the ſecularization and partitioning of the German Empire. In fact, the accounts from Vienna upon this ſubject go farther than thoſe from Hamburgh, an article from that city, of the 19th, ſtates, that beſides ſeveral other biſhopricks, thoſe of Saltzburgh and Paſſau are to be ſecularized, and that all the abbeys of Auſtria, Corinthia, and Styria, are to be ſuppreſſed. By this new meaſure, the Emperor will obtain conſiderable funds, as the revenues of the abbeys of Lilienfeldt, Cremſmunſter, Schottwein, &c. are immenſe.

The Counteſs of Lichtenau is detained at Potſdam with all her ſuite. They have found, in the houſe of this favourite, to the amount of 800,000 florins in bank bills of Holland; 300,000 rix-dollars in Engliſh bills; 66,000 rix-dollars in Dutch money; 30,000 rix-dollars in Pruſſian money; 300,000 rix-dollars in jewels; upon her perſon, the famous diamond of Frederick the Great, which has been valued at 198,000 rix-dollars; the *carte feuille* of the King; the Jettere of Mr Pitt, of Bengut, and of Bedeboroſſko. Seventeen cheſts, which belonged to her, were ſeized on the frontiers of Saxony.

Manuſcripts, from the Vatican and Venice, to the amount of not leſs than one thouſand volumes, are arrived at Arles, for the national library at Paris.

By an account of the action of the 11th October, which has been publiſhed by order of the Batavian Convention, the total of the killed and wounded on board the Dutch ſhips is made to amount to 1401.

We have more than once had occaſion to ſpeak of an expedition, to be conducted by that adventrous officer, Sir Horatio Nelſon. The report at Plymouth is, that the armament preparing is intended for the deſtruction of one or other of the flotillas of gun-boats, &c. collecting in the French ports for the invaſion of England.

That part of the expedition from Bengal, which was going to Madras, to join in the attack of the Manillas, has experienced ſome partial misfortune in its outſet; two of the tranſports, the Martha and Royal Charlotte, having ſtruck on the Sandhead, near the mouth of the Ganges, and are totally loſt. The Lord Camden Indiaman has put back to Diamond iſland, with damage.

Whatever may be the reſult of the French threats of invaſion, it ſeems to be an expedient policy to hold out the idea, in order to ſilence, for the preſent, the murmurs of their own armies. Theſe threats, however, ought rather to animate than to alarm us; becauſe they plainly indicate the deplorable ſituation of the French finances. By the plunder of other countries, they are unable to ſatisfy the 40,000,000 Sterling long ſince promiſed to their armies; and for which thoſe armies are become too clamorous to be pacified by renewed promiſes. Hence the neceſſity of ſpecifying the means of actual payment; and hence the neceſſity of turning the attention of the ſoldiery to England, as to a "Land of Promiſe."

A few nights ſince, an outward-bound Weſt Indiaman, valued at 40,000l. was captured off Dungeneſs, by two French luggers. She had inadvertently proceeded too far a-head of the convoy when the fell in with her captors, who were too expeditious in ſending her into Boulogne, to render a poſſibility of redeeming her.

Twenty-two Members of the Houſe of Commons, who had been in the habit of voting with the Miniſter on almoſt every queſtion, joined the Oppoſition on the queſtion of the aſſeſſed taxes.

The Hon. Frederick North takes his paſſage to Ceylon, of which he is appointed Governor, in the Brunſwick Indiaman.

Tueſday the poll for Chamberlain ended, when Alderman Clark was declared duly elected.

Thurſday, two ſailors were executed at Portſmouth on board the Van Tromp, for mutinous conduct on board that ſhip at the Cape of Good Hope.

—*MARRIED.*—

At Trentham, Staffordſhire, (by the Lord Biſhop of Carliſle,) the Hon. William Eliot, Eſq. M. P. to the Right Hon. Lady Georgina Auguſta Leveſon Gower, daughter to the Moſt Noble the Marquis of Stafford.

—*STOCKS.*—

BANK STOCK ——		5 per cent. Aun.	70⅞
3 per cent. con.	48½ ⅝	Long Ann.	13⅛ 9-16
4 per cent.	59½ ⅔	Short,	6⅛ 7-16

This day (Jan 10) at twelve o'clock,
3 per cent. con. 48⅝

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JANUARY 13.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

TRIAL OF GEORGE MEALMAKER, Weaver in Dundee.

In our laſt we gave the preliminary part of this trial.—On Thurſday, at ten o'clock, the Court met, and proceeded as follows:

The firſt witneſs called was JOHN AITKEN, weaver in Newtown of Cupar—ſaid he could not be poſitive, but thinks he has been in company with the pannel—Knows of an aſſociation in Cupar Fife, of which he was a member, called *United Scotſmen*—Was admitted a member about harveſt laſt. George Patterſon told him firſt of the ſociety. Robert Henderſon admitted him when in his houſe, where he ſaw a copy of reſolutions, which contained rules of the ſociety. He did not take any oath. It was two days after he got the paper that he was admitted—The form of admiſſion was by reading of the paper. Here the witneſs was ſhown a printed paper, containing the reſolutions and an oath relative to procuring a Parliamentary reform, &c. The witneſs ſaid he did not underſtand it to be an oath—he and Henderſon had each a hold of the book open reading it, but neither of them held up their hands. Another oath of ſecrecy in the ſame book, he alſo read over, but did not then underſtand he was bound to keep any thing ſecret, though afterwards at another meeting he did. The ſociety was formed of ſmall clubs, who were never to meet above the number of ſixteen—The witneſs belonged to a meeting of ſix members; there were, however, other meetings having office bearers. He was ſecretary in his meeting, and kept a printed book. Never ſaw any writing in his club, and they had no fixed places of meeting—There were committees belonging to the ſocieties, named *Parochial, County*, and *National*. Delegates were named from the ſocieties. The witneſs once paid a penny, which he underſtood, was collected to pay the expences of the delegates.—He knows that it was part of the rules of the ſociety to have a ſecret committee. He knew the ſigns of the ſociety, which were "to join the two hands, mixing the fingers, and ſtill keeping "them ſo, turn the hands with palms out—anſwered by put"ting the one hand on the back of the other, and mixing the "fingers." The words uſed were, Q. *I love light.* A. *I love light.* The ſocieties kept up a correſpondence, by ſending deputations to viſit each other; believes there were more than four ſocieties in Cupar; has heard there were clubs in Leſſie, Ceres, and Auchtermuchty.—One perſon came from Auchtermuchty to the witneſs about buſineſs at Dunfermline concerning the ſociety.—He ſent for the witneſs to John Davidſon's public houſe—The witneſs did not know him, but underſtood he was an United Scotſman by his converſation about the ſociety.—He had a ſlip of paper with the witneſs's name on it.—The witneſs was at that time ſecretary to his club.—The ſtranger ſaid, the folk at Dunfermline had held a meeting, and they were ſurpriſed there was not a member from Cupar. One rule in the ſociety was, that each member was to get as many members made as he could. The witneſs has been preſent when members were admitted. The perſon admitted read over the book, and then ſigned it. The witneſs, as a member of Cupar club, was ſent to Dundee, by William Smith, a tailor in the New Town. He ſaid you muſt go to Dundee, and get any news there about Parliamentary reform.—The witneſs did not underſtand himſelf to be a delegate, and at firſt refuſed to go, but Smith ſent a meſſage to him ſome days after by John Moir, who brought a line, deſiring him to call at George Mealmaker, Dundee, to get news with regard to Parliamentary reform. Underſtood at the time that this buſineſs was for the ſociety of United Scotſmen. Had never ſeen Mealmaker before, but heard of a book he had publiſhed, entitled, The Moral and Political Catechiſm of Man. The witneſs got a copy from William Smith, which James Gibb once got from him, and he has alſo ſhown it to ſeveral perſons in his own houſe. At the time the witneſs went to Dundee he was paid his expences by William Smith, viz. twenty-ſeven pence for his expences, and eighteen pence as his day's wages. When the witneſs called at Mealmaker's houſe in Dundee, he was not at home, but a woman in his houſe ſhowed the witneſs to a public houſe, where he aſked the ſervant whether there was any men in, upon which ſhe opened a room door, and he went in, and ſaw ſome men none of whom he knew. He would not have gone in unleſs he had thought that Mealmaker had been there. One of the men aſked him where he came from. He anſwered from Cupar, upon which they deſired him to ſit down, no ſigns were uſed.—They talked upon any thing, ſuch as *wale/atlering*. One ſaid he came from Kerriemuir, another from Brechin, and a third from Cupar Angus. Underſtood they had met on the buſineſs of United Scotſmen. Some men were there which he underſtood were from Dundee, as they were not in travelling dreſs—After ſitting ſome time, one perſon aſked the witneſs how the ſociety was at Cupar Fife? he anſwered it was ſtill going on—The ſame was ſaid by the other perſons preſent as to their places, and it was alſo mentioned that it was going on too in Ireland. He alſo heard that the army and navy wanted a Parliamentary reform, and was told there was about 30,000 in one town in England. The perſon who ſaid this had not on a travelling dreſs. It was one of the three Dundee men, but does not know which of them. There was a national committee ſpoken of, and one of thoſe preſent was choſen to go to the national meeting. The form of chuſing him was this—one man ſtood up, and each of the company whiſpered into him the name of the perſon who was to go, and he was to do juſtice between man and man, but was not to reveal the name of the perſon who was choſen, except to the perſon himſelf.

Here the witneſs was ſtrongly urged by the Court and Counſel to ſay who he believed the perſon was who ſtood up—He repeatedly ſaid he did not know, nor could he gueſs who he was, that though he voted for that perſon to be appointed to go to the meeting, yet he only, when he voted, ſaid *yes/ef*, without mentioning any name. After again being urged, he at laſt ſaid, he underſtood the perſon to be George Mealmaker.

The witneſs never after told any one who was the perſon for whom he voted. George Smith aſked him what was done, but he only anſwered that they had choſen a perſon to go to the meeting. When met to chuſe the delegate at Dundee, none of them received their own names, but the name of the place from which they came. The witneſs got the name of *Cupar Fife*, another the name of *Kirriemuir, Brechin*, &c.

Q. If William Smith had aſked you, Will you vote for Aitken? what anſwer would you have made?—The witneſs repeatedly ſaid, he did not know what he would have anſwered, but at laſt ſaid George Mealmaker. The witneſs conſidered himſelf bound to ſecrecy, ſo that if any perſon had aſked him the name, he would not have told him. He now thinks the pannel was one of the perſons whom he ſaw at the public houſe at Dundee, and that he is the perſon into whoſe ear he whiſpered to go to the national committee. There was a day fixed for a meeting at Brechin, about three or four weeks after. Knows that David Chriſtie, a weaver in Cupar, was ſent to Leſlie upon the buſineſs of the Society.—Knows one Walter Brown, a cleaner of yarn. He ſpoke to the witneſs about the ſocieties, and ſaid he wanted to ſee the book, but never ſhewed him it; nor did he meet with him, though he was aſked to do ſo. He had no particular reaſon for declining to go to Brown's houſe. Brown never expreſſed any ſcruples about the Society; but when he aſked him (the witneſs) to come to his houſe to get a crack, he underſtood it was to be about United Scotſmen.

Croſs Examined.

It was about 10 o'clock forenoon the meeting was held at Dundee—it continued till twelve, when the witneſs went home. He never ſaw the priſoner before or ſince that meeting. He merely underſtood the perſon who ſtood up in the room to be Mealmaker, becauſe he deſired him (the witneſs) to ſit down. When Henderſon firſt introduced him to the ſociety, he never mentioned any thing of an oath; neither did he hear the name of Mealmaker mentioned. He underſtood that all the other clubs were framed on the ſame plan as that at Cupar.

WILLIAM SMITH, writing-maſter in Cupar, Fife, ſaid he knew of an aſſociation of United Scotſmen at Cupar, of which he was admitted a member at the beginning of harveſt. It was an underſtood rule to keep every thing ſecret. No minutes were kept. There was a printed paper which contained the rules of the ſociety. The form of his admiſſion was, the book being given into his hand, he read the whole from beginning to end, and then underſtood himſelf a member of the ſociety. When a ſociety became numerous, it was divided into two for the purpoſes of ſecrecy, and for promoting the increaſe of the members; there were about 12 clubs in Cupar. They had no permanent preſes, but one was choſen each meeting; there was alſo a ſecretary and treaſurer. The treaſurer received any money perſons choſe to give to defray the expences of receiving intelligence, and that of delegates. There were committees, parochial, national, &c. alſo a ſecret committee. There were ſigns which he deſcribed the ſame as the foregoing witneſs. The witneſs was a ſecretary. The ſecretaries held communication with each other in the town of Cupar.—Remembers being ſent for to a houſe in Cupar, where he ſaw Aitken and another man, who he underſtood had come from Auchtermuchty for the purpoſe of enquiring about the ſtate of the clubs in Cupar, but does not know his name.—There were ſome ſocieties in Dundee.—Knows John Aitken was ſent from Cupar as a delegate to Dundee.—It was the witneſs who deſired Aitken to go to Dundee in order to attend a meeting of the delegates from different places, and that ſome perſons thought that if he would call at George Mealmaker, he might get acceſs to the meeting through him. Aitken got ſome money from the funds of the ſociety for going to Dundee, and when he returned, Aitken told the witneſs how he got into the club there, where he ſaw ſome people met, who were called by the places they came from; that they gave in reports, one of which was, that a reform was deſired by a great part of England, and that the army and navy alſo deſired it. He never ſaid whether he had ſeen George Mealmaker. He but ſpoke of a delegate being ſent to the *National Meeting*, and ſuppoſed it was George Mealmaker. He mentioned the manner of electing the delegate, the ſame as foregoing witneſs. Aitken made his report to the ſecretary at Cupar what had been done at Dundee. The witneſs, as a ſecretary, kept a copy of a catechiſm and the rules. Knows David Douglas wright, and that he was at Dundee on the buſineſs of the ſociety, ſome time before Aitken was there.—He ſaid that he purchaſed ſome catechiſms in a houſe in Dundee, but declined ſaying what houſe it was, and at ſame time got ſome copies of the rules for United Scotſmen. Aitken reported, that if a delegate would go to Brechin, he would get ſome reports there alſo. After the witneſs was apprehended at Cupar, Bailie Methven came and ſhewed him certain ſigns, and aſked if theſe were the ſigns of United Scotſmen, which he acknowledged they were. Mr Methven and Mr Horſburgh ſent for William White, wright in Cupar, who came. Mr Methven then ſaid to White, that if he would go to George Mealmaker's at Dundee, he would probably get ſome copies of the catechiſm, &c. as none were to be found in town. The witneſs then ſhewed White the ſigns, and the private word was alſo given him. As alſo, a ſlip of paper, on which he wrote, *George Mealmaker, Stagats, two or three T.* and told White the *T* meant *tight*. White then ſaid, he might be at a loſs what to ſay, upon which the witneſs wrote upon another ſlip, *ſent by a ſecretary of a parochial*, which meant of a committee.

WILLIAM WHITE, wright in Cupar ſaid, Mr Methven ſent him to Dundee to George Mealmaker, to deliver a line. At ſame time William Smith gave him a line, and ſhewed him ſome ſigns with his hands, and that he was to ſay, *I love light*, which would be anſwered by another ſign, and the words, *I love darkneſs*. He went and found him in a work-ſhop, but he took him (the witneſs) to his houſe, when he made the ſign.—Mealmaker did not return it; but ſmiled, and aſked if he had any thing to ſhew for that; upon which the witneſs ſhewed him a line, and ſaid he got it from Mr Smith, Cupar, and wanted ſome books. He aſked whether he had ever ſeen the books.—Witneſs anſwered, he had once ſeen them. He aſked if he underſtood them?—Witneſs ſaid, a little. Mr Mealmaker then ſaid, he had ſome catechiſms, which he would give him to introduce in the country.—Witneſs ſaid, he had no money to pay catechiſms; but Mealmaker anſwered, it did not ſignify, he would get the money at any time. He then brought him ſome copies of the reſolutions, and 12 copies of the catechiſm. The catechiſms were to be 4½d. each.—Witneſs then ſent for half a mutchkin of whiſky to Mealmaker's houſe, which they drank, and then he returned home.

Here the witneſs looked at the pannel, and declared he was the ſame perſon he ſaw at Dundee.

Bailie METHVEN ſaid, having apprehended William Smith, he was informed there were certain papers, containing oaths for ſome ſocieties, and Smith having ſhewn him certain ſigns, and given him two ſlips of paper, addreſſed to George Mealmaker, he deſired W. White to go to Dundee, which he did, and brought two bargh, one ſealed: they contained catechiſms, and eight or nine copies of another pamphlet. The witneſs alſo ſent one Bell to Dundee after White had returned. He was furniſhed with a letter to the Provoſt, and had the ſame ſigns, &c. communicated to him, in order that he might get acceſs to Mealmaker, to obtain more knowledge of the ſcheme, &c.

Mr GRACE, Phyſician, Cupar, ſaid he was preſent when White returned from Dundee, and delivered in to Mr Methven two parcels of pamphlets.

ROBERT BELL was called, but objected to, becauſe he had ſworn that he would either ſwear truth or falſehood for a few ſhillings, or a ſmall ſum of money.

Upon this the following witneſſes were called:

JOHN FARQUHARSON ſaid he knows Robert Bell in Cupar, and has ſpoken to him of the preſent trial, when in the ſhop of D. Bell, merchant in Cupar. Some people aſked him how he could take the oath as a United Scotſman to Mealmaker. He anſwered he could have ſworn all night.

DAVID BELL and JOHN ROLLO, in Cupar-Fife, were ſworn, and deponed to the ſame effect.

ROBERT BELL being brought in, ſaid he was employed to go to Dundee, by Sheriff Meldrum, with a letter to the Provoſt, and to get ſome pamphlets from George Mealmaker. Before going he was ſhown a ſign, and deſired to ſay, *I wiſh more light*. He accordingly arrived at Dundee at 10 night. About 11 called at Mealmaker's houſe. Mealmaker was looking out of his window. On going into the houſe, the witneſs gave the ſign, and Mealmaker aſked where he got that, he replied, it was from a man he was acquainted with in St Andrew's. Then ſhewed him a ſlip of paper; on which he went out of the houſe, and his wife ſaid he is only going to the other ſide of the ſtreet, to his mother's; for he dare not keep the books in his own houſe. He returned in a few minutes, and deſired the witneſs to go with him into a cloſet, where he had ſome ſmall books, which he aſked the witneſs to take, but he ſaid he could not pay for them, and that it was not theſe he wanted, it was the other books. Mealmaker ſaid there was nothing to pay for them.

Here the witneſs pointed out in one of the pamphlets the word *Parochial*, the ſame, which was on the ſlip of paper. The witneſs bought one of the other books, and paid 4d or 4½d for it, refuſed to take 12 as they would have been heavy to carry. Mealmaker then ſhewed him how to ſold one by which the oath of ſecrecy only was ſeen, and that was to be ſhown only to the perſon willing to become a member, and to be taken before he could be ſhown more. Mealmaker aſked him if he had formerly taken the oath, he ſaid he had never taken the teſt. Mealmaker then inſiſted he ſhould take it at preſent, on which the witneſs held up his hand and took it, but having ſtumbled a little at ſupplying his name in place of A. B. as in the ſchedule of the oath, Mealmaker aſked why he ſtumbled, he anſwered, becauſe he was not much accuſtomed to take oaths.—The witneſs then thought he would not take it by his real name, and accordingly took it by the name of *James Walker*, reading aloud, and Mealmaker looking on. He told Mealmaker he came from Anſtruther, upon which he aſked how many members were in the town he came from. The witneſs anſwered about 300, and met about ſix or ſeven at a time.—Mealmaker ſaid theſe are ſmall meetings. Witneſs anſwered, they were feared for being *kent*.

ALEXANDER SMITH, weaver in Newton of Cupar—Knows of a ſociety in Fife, called a Society for Parliamentary Reform. He attended ſome meetings—there was a Preſes, Treaſurer, and Secretary, alſo Committees and Delegates. There was no oath; but the perſon admitted firſt took the book in his hand, read it, and aſſented to it; in which were, the teſt for members, the teſt for ſecretary, and the teſt for ſurgery. The firſt and laſt were read over by members entering, but the other they did not read over, unleſs the perſon was to be ſecretary. Knows John Aitken, who, when in Cupar priſon, told the witneſs he had been at Dundee, attending a meeting. Knows that David Douglas went to Dundee, before any club at Cupar was properly conſtituted; and that he went there to know about the ſocieties. Douglas, on his return, ſaid, he would not tell the witneſs what he had learned at Dundee, not being a fit perſon, or ſecretary of a parochial. The witneſs then adviſed his club to ſend a perſon to get information; and William Smith was accordingly named, but does not know if he went; he believes, however, that Aitken went; he (Aitken) was once in the club with the witneſs, but afterwards went to make another club in a ſeparate part of the town. The meeting at Dundee was for the purpoſes of learning how many people might be for Parliamentary reform, and heard there were ſome people in the navy and army for reform. Was alſo told, it was making rapid progreſs in the Highlands and among the gentry; but they were to go by themſelves, and the common people by themſelves. We were to have no communication with any of the volunteers, or with the army. The purpoſe was for a reform in Parliament; but here the witneſs ſaid, he knew ſo little of that matter that he could not form an idea of it. As for univerſal ſuffrage, he could never comprehend what it meant. The reform was to be brought about by petition; and it was not to be done till it was known that a great majority of the nation was for it.

DAVID DOUGLAS, wright in Cupar—Does not know the pannel—never took an oath, ſo thinks he is not a member of any ſociety—went to Dundee ſome time ago, and bought ſome Catechiſms, along with a man from Ceres; and he got ſome pamphlets for nothing—he gave them to a company in Cupar, where William and Alexander Smith were preſent. Did not know, nor can he ſay or ſuppoſe what the perſon's name was from whom he got the books in Dundee. He had no object in circulating them; but he gave a copy of the Conſtitution to every perſon who bought a Catechiſm.

After a variety of queſtions and evaſive anſwers, he at laſt recollected ſeeing the name of George Mealmaker at the bottom of the title-page—and afterwards he diſcovered ſomething about the end of it like a reſt or ſomething elſe. Here he was ſhown a copy of it, when he recollected having read ſomething like it. The name of the lad from Ceres was Matthew. The witneſs ſaid he never ſaw him afterwards till he came to Cupar on a Sunday, and he never ſpake of theſe things on Sunday.—Here the Lord Advocate gave the ſign of United Scotſmen, and aſked the witneſs to anſwer him. He ſaid he had ſeen the lights before, for they were going through the town of Cupar. The perſon who gave him the pamphlets did not make theſe ſigns, or ſpeak about *having light*.

Here the Court, from the whole complexion of the witneſs's evidence and manner of anſwering, committed him to priſon, for prevarication, and concealing the truth.

WALTER BROWN, bleacher in Cupar, ſaid he was an independent Quaker, and therefore the Court allowed him to give evidence without an oath.—He ſaid he was applied to laſt harveſt in Cupar, by William Morris, to become a member of a ſociety. When he met Morris, he ſaid to the witneſs, I have news to tell you, he thought he had me, and ſo I that I muſt ſwear. Anſwered, I would not ſwear to any thing before I ſaw its. Morris then aſked the witneſs to go to Mr Scott mill-wright, to endeavour to get him into the ſociety.—The witneſs accordingly went, but ſtrongly adviſed him to have nothing to do with them, for they would ruin him and his family, and told him there were ſome of them to call upon him that night. This paſſed, and ſome time after in a ſtreet took place about the militia near Lord Crawford's houſe—when the witneſs heard a man in a crowd ſay, damn them altogether for ſhirts, their houſes could be all burnt before they could get out ſoldiers. This ſtruck me, ſaid the witneſs, and from the principles of humanity I communicated this to Lord Crawford and Mr Morriſon of Naughton, and that there was a club going on, and ſaid, if my perſon was protected, as I had been threatened, and I alſo added I was an old man, and had been neglected, but that a ſyſtem was going on which made me thiver, and would deſtroy the conſtitution. The ſyſtem I was told, was, that all through England they were to riſe in one day, and all who held places, if they reſiſted, were to be diſpatched, and if they were quiet they would be only diſmiſſed. They were to ſtop all poſt till they had a republican government fixed.—They alſo ſaid they had about 180,000 of the army now in England engaged, and 25 or 26 of a troop of horſe, who went ſome time before out of Cupar, engaged by a ſign. The ſocieties were to conſiſt not of above 16 in number. Morris told me of Henderſon and Aitken. He ſaid there were ſeveral ſocieties in Cupar, and ſome in Dundee, with delegates, to correſpond with one another, and that there was to be no writing, but were to know each other by ſigns, and that men under the appearance of doing their own buſineſs, were to go through the ſocieties.—Recollect John Aitken called upon him one day, and wanted to talk about that buſineſs, but he, the witneſs, ſaid, John, I wiſh that may be a well concerted plan; ſo he ſaid no more.

ROBERT SANDS, weaver in Perth, knows that there were ſome incendiaries from the weſt country propoſed to have ſocieties. A member from the weſt country propoſed to him to be a member for Parliamentary reform, but that he would give him more information three weeks afterwards. He ſaid it was to be kept ſecret, till the mind of the nation was more fully known.—About twelve weeks after he called on the witneſs, and told him that he had been in Aberdeen, where the Magiſtrates had laid him nine weeks in jail; that he now adviſed the witneſs to have no more to do with that buſineſs, for he ſaw thoſe who ſent him meant to ruin him, and that it was fraught with dangerous conſequences.—Knows Mealmaker well. He and the witneſs were brought priſoners to Perth, in 1794, and both were members of the Britiſh Convention. Has ſeen the Moral and Political Catechiſm, and had intimation from George Mealmaker that he was to ſend him 100 copies, but the witneſs only received 99. His letter bade not tell them. The witneſs ſaid he had not the letter, and ſuppoſes it went away in the ordinary courſe of old letters. The pamphlets came from a Mr M'Cliſh of Edinburgh. He ſent a card along with them. The card ſaid, he had, in obedience to an order from George Mealmaker ſent him theſe pamphlets. This card alſo went in the uſual way. Witneſs lodged ſome of the copies with William Smith at Bridgend, and a perſon afterwards borrowed his name, and took them all away. His wife burnt ſome copies, becauſe ſhe ſaid ſhe was conſtantly tormented by officers.—Witneſs afterwards wrote to Mealmaker, reprobating the meaſures he was purſuing, and ſaying it was a villanous ſcheme, and being ſecret, more might be meant than was actually expreſſed. His anſwer, in ſubſtance, acknowledged the propriety of the witneſs's reaſoning, and that he would take his advice. Mealmaker aſſumed the character of being the author of the Catechiſm; but the witneſs, from circumſtances, now thinks that he is not the author of it.

ROBERT BAIN, weaver in Cupar Angus, is acquainted with the pannel, recollects him at Cupar for about three weeks laſt ſummer, and lodged in his houſe. While there he read a good deal, particularly Profeſſor Robiſon's late publication. The witneſs received a parcel containing two dozen of Catechiſms, which were ſent with a letter ſigned G. M. Sold all of them ſoon. There is a news room in Cupar, which was ſet up at the time Mealmaker was going away.

JAMES TODD, Edinburgh, late a farmer, and now a partner with Mr M'Cliſh printer in Edinburgh. The pamphlet now ſhown him was printed at his office—and, being ſhown ſome letters, thought the ſignings were like Mr M'Cliſh's handwriting.—His ſeen letters from Mealmaker to Mr M'Cliſh; but does not recollect whether they ſaid any thing about printing the Catechiſm. Does not think Mr Mealmaker employed his office, but rather thinks it came from Mr Cow's office; and afterwards he had no doubt there was a correſpondence about printing the pamphlet, between Mr M'Cliſh and Mealmaker. Several other articles were printed, ſuch as Mr Pitt's Speech on the Finances, Pope's Eſſay on Man, and the Weaver's Companion, which laſt was ſent to Mr M'Cliſh through the recommendation of Mealmaker. He once ſaw a letter ſigned Geo. Mealmaker, ordering ſome of the Catechiſms to be ſent to Perth.

JOHN HENDERSON, journeyman printer with Mr M'Cliſh, knows the Moral and Political Catechiſm was printed in that office.

WILLIAM MONCRIEFFE, town officer in Dundee, was employed to apprehend George Mealmaker, which he did about ſix weeks ago. He found ſome papers and letters in a drawer;—One of the pamphlets was a Catechiſm, another *John Bull Starved*, another *Gerald's Fragment*.

Here the witneſs identified his ſubſcription to a declaration emitted by the pannel on the evening of the day he was apprehended.

Provoſt RAMSDEN of Dundee, recollects receiving a letter from the Sheriff Clerk of Fife, deſiring him to apprehend Geo. Mealmaker, on which he granted a warrant to apprehend him. One Bell brought the letter, and the witneſs has reaſon to know Bell had a converſation with Mealmaker. Mealmaker was apprehended, and ſeveral letters found in his houſe, which were alſo brought with him. Theſe the witneſs identified, as alſo two pamphlets, and the declaration emitted by the pannel when he was examined.

WILLIAM MACKAY, town officer in Dundee, was employed to apprehend George Mealmaker, which he did, and alſo brought along with him ſeveral papers and letters, which he, the witneſs, ſigned, in preſence of the Provoſt, and now knows them.

Here the examination of witneſſes on the part of the Crown concluded, (nine o'clock at night,) and the pannel declined calling any witneſſes in exculpation.

The LORD ADVOCATE addreſſed the Jury and remarked, that, notwithſtanding the lateneſs of the hour to which this trial had extended, he was ſure that when its importance to the country was conſidered, when the magnitude of the offence with which the priſoner is charged was taken into view, and the conſequences of it to the Britiſh Empire, then he would not be hoped, in tracing the guilt home to the pannel at the bar, he thought unneceſſarily intruding on the patience of the Court or Jury.

His Lordſhip obſerved, that it was juſt four years ſince that Court and ſome reſpectable Juries had been called upon to try certain perſons for ſimilar offences with that now charged, ſedition. Theſe trials were of ſuch a nature as would not ſoon eſcape the mind of every virtuous man, the puniſhments muſt alſo be freſh in their memory; but was it to be ſuppoſed that after ſuch an interval of time an attempt ſhould be again made to diſturb the peace and quiet of the kingdom, and introduce freſh commotions?—It is true as was remarked yeſterday, we have not here a Britiſh Convention met in the metropolis, braving the laws, adopting the terms of the French Convention, ſtating itſelf to be the repreſentatives of the majority of the people determined to call the Britiſh Parliament to account; but if the ſhape is changed, it is changed to one ten times more dangerous and alarming.—We muſt not ſtretch the evidence in this or in any caſe, God forbid that we ſhould, to condemn any perſon brought before this Court; but looking at the evidence that has been adduced to-day can we believe that any thing elſe was at the bottom of this plan than foul treaſon.

Sands, a witneſs, made an obſervation to-day, that though he once thought Mealmaker to be the author of that pamphlet, yet from ſome circumſtances he had

now reason to doubt that. It was ſtated by a younger Counſel yeſterday, that Palmer's was the only ſimilar caſe to this; indeed, it muſt be admitted, there was a ſimilarity in that trial with this, for Mealmaker took it upon him to ſay, he was the author of that pamphlet for which Palmer was tried. I do not now believe him, that he is the author of that Catechiſm ſo artfully drawn; but he has induſtriouſly circulated it among the poor induſtrious people, leading them away from their ſimple and innocent mode of life and buſineſs, under the ſpecious pretext of obtaining a reform in Parliament by petition, yet having for his real intent that plan which Brown, the witneſs, has told the Court this day made him ſhiver, and which he endeavoured to perſuade his friend from embarking in; and Sands alſo admonished Mealmaker againſt it, but in vain; for though he confeſſed the force of his reaſoning, yet down to the period of November when he was apprehended, he never ceaſed, as we ſee from the evidence, to prove himſelf an arch traitor, ſtudying to pervert and corrupt every perſon within his reach.

The ſedition charged, muſt be proved either from the pannels own conduct, his friends, or his papers—and here we have evidence of the ſtrongeſt nature parole, printed and real. On the parole evidence we may refer to Brown and Sands. The firſt from the mode he took to inform the Magiſtrate of the county, had incurred danger to himſelf, and been threatened by the friends of thoſe incendiaries of miſchief. He ſtands confirmed by another, a moſt unſuſpicious witneſs, as alſo by written documents. Sands tells us, he was viſited by a perſon from the weſt country, who went to Aberdeen and was to return in three weeks. It is proved that ſimilar ſocieties were held out as exiſting in England and Ireland, and was talked of in the very meeting where Mealmaker, with all his caution and ſecrecy, was appointed a delegate. Petitioning Parliament was, indeed, the oſtenſible pretext of thoſe emiſſaries of treaſon; they durſt not hold out publicly, that they meant to ſeize and diſpatch our Magiſtrates; but Sands ſaw through the veil, and pointing it out with the finger of truth to his friend Mealmaker, cautioned him againſt it, that he ſuſpected there were villains at the bottom of the plan, and adviſed him to have nothing to do with it.—A plan formed to conceal their real intentions, until theſe ſocieties were ſufficiently propagated through the country, when they were to ſhew that it was not a Parliamentary reform they had in view, but a total overthrow of the Conſtitution and Government, for which they were to ſubſtitute, at leaſt what ſubſiſts in a neighbouring kingdom, murder, rapine, and all the enormities which can diſgrace human nature.

The parole evidence is here ſtrongly confirmed by the Moral and Political Catechiſm. It was argued yeſterday, that to meet for petitioning Parliament for a reform, is legal and conſtitutional, and that this was the inocent purpoſe of theſe ſocieties, but in the whole of theſe papers there is not one word ſaid of ſuch an application to the Legiſlature, on the contrary, it ſeems ſtudiouſly avoided, but the real purpoſe is as plainly diſcernable as if Mealmaker had told what Brown had expreſſed, that ſimilar ſcenes as thoſe which have prevailed in Ireland, murder and every horrible crime, were to have been introduced to Britain. The thanks of the country are juſtly due to that active and upright gentleman the firſt magiſtrate in Fife, to whoſe exertions we are indebted for the detection of this formidable conſpiracy.—When he had by much diligence got knowledge of part of the plan, and wanted to obtain another paper to make the diſcovery ſtill more complete, ſuch was the ſecrecy obſerved by the members of theſe ſocieties, that no ſuch paper could be come at in Cupar, ſo that it was neceſſary to ſend a perſon to Dundee with proper ſigns and documents.—Theſe papers however, were obtained from Mealmaker himſelf, ſo that it would be waſting time to argue upon the point of circulation, for that is directly and diſtinctly traced to him, and proves him to be the depoſitory of all theſe doctrines of treaſon, which he circulated through the country, endeavouring thus to obtain the majority he ſo much wanted, by exciting the poor and the ignorant to riſe againſt the rich and higher orders of ſociety, and thus involve the whole in one common ruin.

His Lordſhip ſaid, that when the gentlemen of the Jury retired, they would have an opportunity of peruſing deliberately theſe publications. For the preſent, he would only quote a few paſſages. The firſt quotation ſtated, that they profeſſed themſelves friends of good order, &c. Now, ſaid his Lordſhip, if they were ſo, is this the time, this the period which friends of good order would fix upon for enquiring into the defects of our Government, and raiſing up complaints of grievances, when every good man would feel it his duty to make every exertion in behalf of his country, and in allaying diſcontents;—or if they were ſo conſcious of rectitude, why all this ſecrecy, why theſe ſigns, teſts and oaths to keep concealed, what! a meaſure which, by their own account, is the right which every Briton enjoys, that of enquiring into the ſyſtem of the Government.

But their true aim is in another part of the pamphlet more diſtinctly ſtated, viz. annual Parliaments and univerſal ſuffrage, and for this they form themſelves into a ſociety of United Scotſmen, declaring they will never deſiſt till they have obtained their object. In another part they declare, the will of the majority is not rebellion. In connection with this, we find by the evidence, that it was their object to bring over the majority, and then, according to the pannel's opinion, rebellion became a moral duty. All this, however, is to be left to the determination of ſome poor ignorant people in Cupar.

In another part of the pamphlet, it is ſaid, nothing is able to reſiſt a determined people, and alluding to Government, it ſays, if they *act* they are undone. Indeed we have heard in evidence, that the Magiſtrates, &c. who ſhould dare to reſiſt, ſhould have their throats cut, and, it is probable, that ſo would have been the caſe whether they had reſiſted or not. Upon the whole, it appears to have been their ſole motive, to overturn the Government of the country, by alienating the minds of the people, and inciting them to reſiſtance.

We all know that every man has a right to inveſtigate the meaſures of Government, and may find fault with any miniſter, although yeſterday it was ſtated by a young gentleman, on the other ſide of the bar, that ſuch was the intollerance of the times, that men were prevented from exerciſing that right; but does the exerciſe of that right conſiſt in the meaſures purſued by thoſe people we are now talking of, in oaths, and teſts, and ſecrecy? can ſuch be compared with the fair, open and manly manner which has hitherto diſtinguiſhed Britons. I may, ſaid his Lordſhip, humbly contend that the ſeditious tendency of theſe ſocieties is as diſtinctly proved, as if we had looked into the mind of Mealmaker. They were to eſtabliſh a union of rights and power, and it was, no doubt, to eſtabliſh their union of power that all their endeavours were directed, in order to accompliſh a complete ſubverſion of the Conſtitution.—Theſe are the ſentiments of the pamphlets iſſued by Mealmaker, who was to inſtruct all the delegates at Dundee, ſuch as *Mr Kerriemuir—Mr Cupar Angus*,

The witneſs, Aitken, tells us, That, when he went to Dundee, he called at a public houſe, and aſked if there were any men there; and, with much difficulty, he at laſt told us, that the name of the perſon into whoſe ear he whiſpered was Mealmaker. It may be obſerved with what caution the pannel acted, when Bell applied to him for the pamphlets, even when he ſhowed the ſigns and proper documents—that would not all do—he behoved to take an oath, which Bell confeſſed he had not taken before. In every ſtep, Mealmaker appears to be the ringleader.

The evidence of Tod goes to prove, that the pamphlet was printed at M'Cleiſh's office, and that a correſpondence paſſed with Mealmaker about the printing of it, and that orders were ſent by him for ſending parcels of them to different parts of the country. The period which Mealmaker took for carrying on his plan, was that alarming period when a mutiny exiſted, and the Britiſh Parliament found it neceſſary to paſs an act to fruſtrate the intentions of thoſe who had propogated ſuch dangerous plans among the ſailors and ſoldiers in England and Ireland. This act was to prevent unlawful oaths, yet we find that when Bell went to Mealmaker's houſe, he adminiſtered to him the oath of ſecretary, becauſe he was then to become the cuſtodier of papers, which ſhould be intruſted to none but thoſe who had previouſly taken that oath. The adminiſtering of this oath is moſt directly in the teeth of the act of Parliament it binds the perſon taking it to conceal even from Magiſtrates the diſcovery of any document in his cuſtody. It binds the perſon to obey the inſtructions of a ſociety of men ſurely not legally conſtituted. If therefore there remained any doubt with the Jury, as to the proof of the charge, as laid at common law, ſurely the proof of adminiſtering this oath, upon Bell's direct evidence, is clear and diſtinct. It is true, a ſingle witneſs is not ſufficient; but if that witneſs is ſupported by collateral circumſtances, theſe may ſo ſtrengthen it as to afford ſufficient validity. Can you believe all the other parts of Bell's evidence, in which he is ſupported by other witneſſes, and yet reject that part of it which applies to the taking of this oath? The caution of Mealmaker at adminiſtering this oath is remarkable; for he took Bell into a cloſet, away even from the preſence of his wife.

His Lordſhip went over every part of the evidence in a maſterly manner, which the limits of our paper will not admit of our ſtating ſo fully as we could wiſh. He concluded, by calling upon the Jury to conſider the whole of the caſe, that if they thought theſe pamphlets were not of a ſedition tendency, or that the pannel was not the author or publiſher of them, or that the ſocieties were pure and innocent in their plans and proceedings, or that the oath ſaid to be adminiſtered to Bell is not proved, then a verdict of acquittal will fall to be returned; but if on the contrary, the proof amounts to a clear demonſtration of thoſe charges which have been preferred, then they will return a verdict in terms of the libel, that the pannel may receive ſuch a puniſhment as may deter others from making ſimilar daring attempts to overturn the happy Conſtitution of this country, which has hitherto remained the admiration and wonder of ſurrounding nations.

Mr Clark, on the part of the pannel, made a very excellent reply to the Lord Advocate, in which he employed much ingenuity in the interpretation to be given to the meaning of the different exceptionable parts of the pamphlet, &c. Want of time and room only prevent us from giving a detail of his argument.

Lord Eskgrove, in the abſence of Lord Juſtice-Clerk, ſummed up the whole evidence in a very able manner, and gave an excellent charge to the jury. It is with regret we are alſo obliged to paſs over the judicious obſervations of his Lordſhip.

The Jury were incloſed about half paſt three o'clock on Friday morning, and at two o'clock afternoon returned teir verdict, unanimouſly finding the pannel *Guilty*.

The Court then ſentenced him to tranſportation for fourteen years.

After ſentence was pronounced, the priſoner addreſſed the Court in a few words, in ſubſtance as follow:—"He "ſaid he thought his ſentence hard, conſidering it "had only been proved againſt him, that he had publiſhed the Catechiſm, which he ſolemnly declared "was merely intended as ſimple or abſtract political "propoſitions, and with no view to injure the country. "—He ſaid, however, he ſaw that he was to be another victim to the purſuit of a Parliamentary Reform; but he could eaſily ſubmit, and go to that diſtant country, where others had gone before him. "He did not fear it. His wife and children would "ſtill be provided for, as they had been before; and "the young Mealmakers would be fed by that God "who feeds the ravens.—As to the Court, he had "nothing to ſay; but, he thought the Jury had "acted very haſtily; for if he was rightly informed, "they had only taken half an hour to conſider the "whole of his caſe. They knew beſt whether there conſcience ſaid they had done him juſtice, but their was "a day coming, when they would be brought before a "Jury where there was no partial Government, and "where the ſecrets of the heart were known.—He begged now to take his leave of them all."

As it was the general opinion of the Court, that the above trial was of the utmoſt conſequence to the country, we have therefore given it at conſiderable length, hoping that it may have a ſalutary effect in admoniſhing thoſe who may hitherto have been deluded, to deſiſt from thoſe dangerous aſſociations which tend to diſturb the peace of the country, and the purſuit of which muſt ultimately bring ruin upon themſelves.

☞ The proceedings of the Highland Society, and ſeveral other articles, are unavoidably delayed.

Married, 11th current, Mr John Cowan, brewer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Christina Wright, daughter to Mr Wright at the Haugh, near Kirkliſton.

Died at Carnbee houſe, Fifeſhire, on Saturday the 6th inſtant, Sir John Sinclair of Longformacus, Bart.

Died at the Manſe of Duddingſton, on Sunday the 7th curt. Mrs Mary Archibald, ſpouſe of the Rev. William Bennet.

Died at Garmouth, on Monday the 8th current, Mr James Allan, merchant there, in the 65th year of his age.

General Sir Ralph Abercromby, Commander in Chief in Ireland, has been ſworn a Member of the Privy Council of that kindom.

Yeſterday morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in a Hat Manufactory in the Canongate, which conſiderably damaged the premiſes. Fortunately there were no other buildings adjoining.

Yeſterday morning, another fire broke out in a ſmall houſe in Roſe Street. A woman was very ſeverely burnt.—She was carried to the Royal Infirmary.

BALTIC FLEET.

The Carbonear, Balfour, arrived at Grangemouth on Tueſday, from St Peterſburgh. Capt. Balfour gives information, that he ſailed from Elſineur, under convoy of the Champion frigate, and Scorpion ſloop of war; parted with the latter in the Cattegate, in bad weather; put into Norway with the Commodore, and great part of the fleet, and was joined by the Hound and Rambler ſloops of war,—Sailed from Norway on the 24th ult. with the convoy;—parted company on the 27th, in a gale of wind, and thick weather, about 20 leagues to weſtward of the Naze; and having for a week thereafter, with the winds at N. W. to W. S. W. cruized from 8 to 20 leagues off the Naze, and ſeen no veſſel whatever, except one foreigner, he imagines the fleet went again into Norway. The following veſſels compoſed a part of the fleet, viz.—Chriſtina, Baillie; Caledonia, Wilſon; Induſtry, Lanceman; Friends, Young; Bon-Adventure, Kid; Juno, Bell; Dorothea, Jefferſon; Beliſarius, Biſhop; Latona, Lyon; Goſport, Henderſon; Peggy, ——; Hazard, Durrant; Peggy, ——; Integrity, Harriſon; Rover, Barber; John, Leck; Ruba, Irvine; Adeona, ——; Nymph, ——. About eleven ſail more, names unknown, parted company with the above veſſels on the 27th ult. in a gale of wind, thick weather, about 20 leagues to the weſtward of the Naze of Norway.

DUNDEE, Jan. 8.

This day, the Right Hon. Lord Duncan honoured this place of his nativity with a viſit. He was received on the parade by the 21ſt, commanded by Lieutenant-Coloney Mevrick, and by the 1ſt regiment of Dundee Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mylne, under arms, and with ſaluting honours. The Volunteers fired three vollies in honour of the gallant Admiral, their townſman. His Lordſhip afterwards dined with the Magiſtrates. The company were, the Corporations, and naval and military Gentlemen. His Lordſhip's peculiar and happy condeſcenſion and affability attracted general attention, and diffuſed univerſal happineſs. He ſet off for his ſeat of Lundie Houſe in the evening, amidſt the acclamations and regret of thouſands of his fellow-citizens.—*Another letter from Dundee, on the ſame ſubject, came too late for this day's publication, but ſhall appear on Monday.*

CULLODEN, near INVERNESS, Jan. 1. 1797.

This day the Inches Volunteers marched from this place to the ſea-ſhore, where they fired four round of ball-cartridge at a target 150 yards diſtant. The officers having each put through the target, the right hand man of the 2d diviſion fired through the centre, and notwithſtanding the inclemency of the weather, the men remained ſteady on the ground till the target became completely ſhattered. Immediately thereafter, the commanding officer ordered his men to drink a bumper "to his Majeſty's health, and long may he reign over a free and loyal people,"—"all thoſe who chearfully march with charged bayonet and ball-cartridge to meet the enemies of their country," &c. And it is with pleaſure we hear, that Capt. Robertson gives his men a dance and entertainment on old New Year's Day, which is ſtill kept in that part of the country.

Shipping.

The Pheme, Duncan, from the Clyde for Limerick, with 105 hhds. tobacco, ran aſhore a few days ago on the bar of the Troon Point, where ſhe at preſent lies. Part of the cargo is damaged.

ST PETERSBURGH, NOV. 27. 1797.

After many doubts on the ſubject, all our Engliſh ſhips have got off, excepting ſeven, viz.

Margaret, Kinnear,
Nymph, Thornton,
Betſey, Souttar,
} with flax, for Dundee.
Chriſtian, Tulloch, hemp, for Greenock.
Ruby, Wales, do. for Newry.
Phœbus, Ward, hemp, &c. for London.
Hetter, Simmy, do. for Sunderland.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

Paſſed Downwards.

Dec. 20. Orion, Farmer, from Dantzic, for London, with wheat
22. William, Erskine, from Riga, for ditto, with hemp.
23. Aurora, Syme, from Copenhagen, for ditto, ſundries.
Mild and open weather.—Wind E. N. E.

Elsinore, Dec 23. 1797. HOWDEN & CO.

Since our laſt, we have had no arrival of veſſels bound to or from Scotland. The Mercury of Kirkcaldy, Williamſon, from Riga, is aſhore in the Grounds.

Wind at preſent S. W. blowing hard, with ſnow.

Elsinore, Dec. 26. 1797.

Since our laſt, the 26th inſtant, the Mercury, Captain Alexander Williamſon, of Kirkcaldy, from Riga to Leith, with flax, &c. has got off, by lightning, and arrived here, without having ſuſtained any apparent damage. The Erskine of Alloa, E. Donald, formerly mentioned, being drove aſhore near Copenhagen, has likewiſe got off, after diſcharging her cargo, and is gone to Copenhagen to repair.

Laſt Thurſday, the 28th, arrived from Yarmouth the Beauleau frigate, without any merchant ſhips, and ſails from here firſt fair wind, with the homeward bound ſhips.

Wind at preſent N. E.

Elsinore, Dec. 30. 1797.

—*ARRIVED AT LEITH*—

Jan. 11 Leith Packet, from London, goods.
Commercial Packet, Moſley, from do. do.
Omnibus, Anderſon, from Rotterdam, do.
12 Hazard, Cleghorn, from London, do.
Jaſon, Jeffries, from Lynn, grain.
Fortitude, Stevenſon, from Inverneſs, ballaſt.
Mary, ——, from London, in the roads.
Nine ſloops with coals.

A GENERAL MEETING of the GROCERS and SPIRIT DEALERS in Edinburgh, Leith, &c. is to be held at the King's Arms Tavern on Monday next, the 15th current, twelve o'clock noon, to conſider the moſt effectual meaſures for oppoſing the propoſed Duties on Teas and Spirits.

MISSION TO JAMAICA.

IT having been repreſented to the EDINBURGH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, that a Scotch Preſbyterian Miniſter would be highly acceptable to many in Jamaica, and might there be extenſively uſeful, eſpecially among the Negroes, who in many places are intirely deſtitute of the means of Grace; they have determined to ſend a Miſſionary to that iſland. If any Miniſter or Probationer of the above deſcription, be willing to engage in this Miſſion, the Society invite him to correſpond with their Secretary, by whom he will be furniſhed with a memorial on the ſubject, containing more particular information.

Edinb. January 6. 1798. By Order of the Society,
GREVILLE EWING, Secretary.

HOUSE IN THE SOCIETY TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 31ſt of January, between the hours of two and three,

THE two upper ſtories of M'CONOCHIES LAND, conſiſting of nine rooms and a kitchen, ſeveral good bed cloſets, &c. a cellar with catacombs, and a pipe of water at the foot of the ſtair. It can either be uſed as one houſe, or divided for two, as there is a ſtair of communication within. It has very lately been put in complete repair, and the upſet price will be low.

For particulars, enquire at Mr R. Bannantyne, South Bridge.

CENTRICAL SITUATION.

To be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 31ſt January 1798, at two o'clock afternoon, within Elliot's Rooms, oppoſite the Croſs,

THAT HOUSE conſiſting of the two upper flats of No. 1. Hanover Street, with four good cellars. It is moſt particularly well laid out for the accommodation of a family.

The two public rooms front Prince's Street, meaſure each 22 feet by 16.—To be ſeen every day from 12 to three o'clock.

Mr Hay, writer to the ſignet, will treat with any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe by private bargain previous to the day of ſale.

A DWELLING-HOUSE,
BREWERY, AND MALTING, &c.
To be Sold or Let,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN, with the Brewery, Malt Barns, Kiln and Offices at Fountainbridge, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, lately belonging to, and as poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Mr Alexander Scott, brewer—together with ſeveral ſmall Houſes adjoining thereto as poſſeſſed by the tenants therein.

This Brewery and Malting, beſides the advantage ariſing from its vicinity to Edinburgh, is well ſupplied with excellent water, has a pump well in the brewhouſe, and another at the malting ſteep.

For the encouragement of ſuch as may incline to carry on the brewing buſineſs, a purchaſer or tenant may have the Coppers and other Utenſils at a valuation.

For further particulars, application may be made to William Scott, ſolicitor at law, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.

VILLAS
In the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh,
And other Subjects for Sale.

To be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 24th of January curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

I. THE VILLA of BROUGHTON PARK, lying on the north ſide, and in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh; conſiſting of 3 acres, 2 roods, 37 falls, all well incloſed, at preſent occupied moſtly in nurſery.

Upon the premiſes are a commodious neat Manſion-houſe, Garden, and ſuitable offices, poſſeſſed by Andrew Leſlie ſeedſman in Edinburgh, the proprietor, beſides a ſmaller dwelling-houſe, ſmall garden, &c. occupied by a tenant.

II. The Property at PORTOBELLO, lying about three miles eaſt from Edinburgh, upon the ſea-ſhore, belonging to James Cunningham, writer in Edinburgh; conſiſting of 4 1-5th Scots acres, all well fenced with ſtone walls, and laid out in three ſeparate incloſures ſurrounded with gardens, ſhrubbery, &c.

In the ſouthermoſt incloſure adjoining to the Muſſelburgh road, there is a neat commodious dwelling-houſe. And in the north incloſure upon the ſea ſide, there is alſo a neat dwelling-houſe, commonly known by the name of *Portobello Tavern*, with proper offices, &c.

The premiſes are moſt particularly well adapted for bathing quarters, and may either be occupied in the manner they preſently are, or converted into three ſeparate villas, the middle incloſure affording a delightful ſituation for a houſe.

III. The MANSION-HOUSE of Bridge Caſtle, in Linlithgowſhire, and about ten Scots acres of ground around it, all ſubſtantially incloſed, with a garden well ſtocked with choiceſt fruit trees, and ſuitable offices, lying about five meaſured miles from Linlithgow, and two from Bathgate, upon the new road leading from Linlithgow to the new Glaſgow road, which affords a moſt convenient acceſs.

The Manſion-houſe is ſubſtantial, and would be a very comfortable reſidence for a genteel family, being large, ſurrounded by fine old trees, pleaſantly ſituated upon a good trouting water, which paſſes unde the garden wall, and in the centre of a ſporting country.

Mr Leſlie will ſhow the premiſſes at Broughton Park;—and the ſervants at Portobello and Bridge Caſtle thoſe there.

For further information, perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Donald M'Laine, ſeedſman in Edinburgh, truſtee for the creditors of Meſſ. Leſlie and Cunningham, or to Alexander Forſyth, writer in Edinburgh, in whoſe hands the articles of roup and title deeds of the ſubjects may be ſeen.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THAT LARGE SHOP in South Bridge Street, poſſeſſed by Mr Robertſon jeweller, with two back-rooms and cellar. This property is let on a leaſe, of which eleven years are to run. The tenant is bound to keep it in complete repair, and pay the ceſs and every public burden. There is no feu duty, or burden of the roof.

For further particulars apply to Archibald Lundie, W.S.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Thurſday the 1ſt February 1798, at ſix o'clock in the evening, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in Covenant Cloſe, being the fourth ſtorey up the ſcale ſtair, conſiſting of four good rooms, two ſmall rooms, with kitchen, cloſets, cellar, and other conveniencies. The key to be found at Mr Hill's, bookſeller at the Croſs.

This houſe is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office at 2400l. Scots, and the premium paid. It draws annually 1l. 6s. 8d. and may be ſold with or without the inſurance, as purchaſers incline. Upſet price, excluſive of the right of inſurance, 210l.

II. That neat DWELLING-HOUSE and GARRET, on the ſouth ſide of Gibb's Entry, Nicholſon's Street, being the ſecond ſtorey up the ſtair, conſiſting of four rooms and a kitchen, with cloſets and a cellar. They key to be found in Mrs M'Farlan's, the firſt door of the ſtair.—Upſet price 100l.

III. That DWELLING-HOUSE in the New Land about the middle of Bell's Wynd, being the fourth ſtorey, and garrets, conſiſting of ſix rooms, with kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies. Upſet price 100l.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Kincaid Tate, writer, Royal Exchange, who will inform as to every other particular.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

Upon Monday the 29th day of January 1798, and betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, there will be expoſed to ſale by public roup, within the houſe of John Shanks, innkeeper in Ceres,

ALL and haill that FEU of DARGUS and LOAN OF CRAIGHALL, now commonly called DOVE's LOAN, conſiſting of eleven acres of ground or thereby, with houſes and biggings thereon, and as the ſame is preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Goodfellow, wheelwright. Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated in the immediate vicinity of the town of Ceres.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are in the hands of Andrew Chriſtie, writer in Cupar, to whom any perſon wiſhing a private bargain may apply.

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